

World War II Trivia Questions:

Made for the Frederick High School Academic Team



Q: Joseph Stalin

A: Dictator of the Soviet Union

Q: Adolf Hitler

A: Dictator of the Germany

Q: Benito Mussolini

A: Dictator of Fascist ItalyJap

Q: Japanese Military was led by

A: Hideki Tojo

Q: League of Nations failed

A: United States and Soviet Union refuse to join 1919. Germany and Japan dropped out in the 1930s.

Q: appeasement

A: the policy of giving into satisfy the demand of potential enemy.

Q: Non-aggression Pact

A: was between Hitler and Stalin. They agree to have no military between each for ten years.

Q: WW2 in Europe started in

A: 1939

Q: Blitzkreig

A: it was Germany's lightning war (consist of constantly attacking)

Q: Neutrality Act

A: a series of laws passed by Congress to keep the country out of war

Q: Cash and carry

A: American can sell non-military item to England under the Neutrality Act

Q: Quarantine Speech

A: FDR warned Americans of the growing unrest and us peaceful nations had to act together to isolate aggressive nations

Q: Lend Lease Act

A: allowed for the US to sell, lease or lend war materials to European countries fighting the Nazis

Q: Four Freedoms

A: Freedom of Speech, Freedom of religion, Freedom from want, and Freedom of Fear

Q: Altantic Charter

A: It was a joint declaration between the US and Great Britain on the vision of postwar (They freedom in the seas and to end the war).

Q: Why Japan became aggressive?

A: Japan was an island and it had little resources so they invaded China and Manchuria. Through Japan's aggression, USA cut off Trade with Japan and froze Japan's asset in USA.

Q: December 7, 1941

A: Japan bombs Pearl Harbor

Q: War Bonds

A: Helped the government raise needed funds for the war effort.

Q: Victory Garden

A: Americans grow their own vegetables and fruits in order to conserve the food supply

Q: Rationing

A: Regulating the amount of goods a person can get.

Q: Office of War Information

A: produced pro-Allied, anti-Axis, propaganda posters, movies, and radio programs to make citizens aware of how they could help the war effort

Q: Rosie the Riveter

A: She celebrated the new role for women during WW2

Q: Tuskegee Airmen

A: all black fighter group in the Air Corps who provided escorts for pilots on bombing mission

Q: Zoot Suiters

A: Mexican Americans who did not serve in World War 2

Q: Navajo Code Talkers

A: They used their native language to send message which no one could decipher

Q: Executive Order 9066

A: It required all Japanese American to internment camps in the West Coast

Q: Korematsu vs US

A: The Supreme Court case agreed with government to put Japanese American into internment camps.

Q: General George Patton

A: was the military commander in the invasion of Africa and Italy.

Q: June 6, 1944

A: D-Day invasion in Normandy, France

Q: Dwight Eisenhower

A: Supreme Allied commander responsible for the D-Day invasion

Q: Battle of the Bulge

A: It was Germany last offensive attack on the Allies

Q: May 2, 1945

A: Victory in Europe (Germany surrenders)

Q: Genocide

A: is effort to murder an entire race of people.

Q: Holocaust

A: refers to the genocide of Jews during WW2

Q: Final Solution

A: The plan was to exterminate Europe's Jews shooting them next trenches that the Jews had been forced to dig

Q: Concentrations camp

A: they were slave camps or they were gassed camps and their bodies burned in ovens

Q: Bataan Death March

A: Prisoners were forced to march 60 miles in the Jungle. 5,000 Americans died through starvation, dehydration, shot, or beheaded

Q: Battle of Midway

A: Turning point of the war in the Pacific

Q: General Douglas MacArthur

A: He was the US commander of the Pacific Fleet and he forced the surrender of the Philippines.

Q: Manhattan Project

A: it was led by Albert Einstein and Robert Oppenheimer. It was to develop the first atomic bomb.

Q: August 6, 1945

A: Enola Gay (air fighter plane) was loaded with the atomic bomb and it bombed the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Q: V-J Day

A: Victory in Japan (August 6, 1945)

Q: The United Nation

A: was establish to create world peace

Q: Fascism

A: A political movement that promotes an extreme form of nationalism, a denial of individual rights, and a dictatorial one-party rule.

Q: Totalitarianism

A: A political system in which the government has total control over the lives of individual citizens.

Q: Dictator

A: A ruler who has complete power over a country

Q: Nazism

A: Adolf Hitler used fascism to create this type of government based on totalitarian ideas and was used to unite Germany during the 1930s. Promoted nationalism, racism, "living space", and removing all opposition.

Q: Appeasement

A: Accepting demands in order to avoid conflict

Q: Axis Powers

A: Germany, Italy, Japan

Q: Allied Powers

A: Alliance of Great Britain, Soviet Union, United States, France, and China during World War II.

Q: Invasion of Poland

A: Germany invaded, breaking their agreement, so Britain and France declared war, starting World War II

Q: Adolf Hitler

A: German Nazi dictator during World War II (1889–1945), Nazi leader and founder; had over 6 million Jews assassinated during the Holocaust

Q: Benito Mussolini

A: (1883–1945) Italian politician who led the National Fascist Party and created Fascism

Q: Joseph Stalin

A: Bolshevik revolutionary, head of the Soviet Communists after 1924, and dictator of the Soviet Union from 1928 to 1953. He led the Soviet Union with an iron fist, using Five-Year Plans to increase industrial production and terror to crush opposition

Q: The Battle of Britain

A: For 63 straight nights, the German Luftwaffe bombed London and other places in the U.K.

Q: Lend Lease Policy

A: Lending, leading, and renting of war goods to the nations fighting the axis powers

Q: Pearl Harbor

A: 7:50–10:00 AM, December 7, 1941 – Surprise attack by the Japanese on the main U.S. Pacific Fleet

harbored in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii destroyed 18 U.S. ships and 200 aircraft. American losses were 3000, Japanese losses less than 100. In response, the U.S. declared war on Japan and Germany, entering World War II.

Q: The Pacific Theater

A: The war in the Pacific, most islands were involved, Japan tried to take these islands and sent 65 bombing raids all the way to Australia.

Q: The Holocaust

A: The Holocaust took place in Europe between 1933 and 1945. Six million Jews were systematically and brutally murdered by the Nazis and their collaborators. Millions of non-Jews, including Roma and Sinti (Gypsies), Serbs, political dissidents, people with disabilities, homosexuals and Jehovah's Witnesses, were also persecuted by the Nazis.

Q: Bataan Death March

A: Japanese forced about 60,000 of Americans and Philippines to march 100 miles with little food and water, most died or were killed on the way

Q: Island Hopping

A: A military strategy used during World War II that involved selectively attacking specific enemy-held islands and bypassing others

Q: The Manhattan Project

A: A secret research and development project of the US to develop the atomic bomb. Its success granted the US the bombs that ended the war with Japan as well as ushering the country into the atomic era

Q: Nagasaki

A: Japanese city devastated during World War II when the United States dropped the second atomic bomb on Aug 8th, 1945.

Q: Hiroshima

A: City in Japan, the first to be destroyed by an atomic bomb, on August 6, 1945. The bombing hastened the end of World War II.

Q: Winston Churchill

A: A noted British statesman who led Britain throughout most of World War II and along with Roosevelt planned many allied campaigns. He predicted an iron curtain that would separate Communist Europe from the rest of the West.

Q: Concentration Camps

A: prison camps used under the rule of Hitler in Nazi Germany. Conditions were inhuman, and prisoners, mostly Jewish people, were generally starved or worked to death, or killed immediately.

Q: General Dwight Eisenhower

A: Led the allied invasion of North Africa and planned and executed the D-Day invasion at Normandy and the battle of the bulge; Supreme Allied Commander in Europe.

Q: General Douglas MacArthur

A: He was one of the most-known American military leaders of WW2 (He liberated the Philippines and made the Japanese surrender at Tokyo in 1945, also he drove back North Korean invaders during the Korean War); developed strategy of "island-hopping".

Q: Harry Truman

A: Became president when FDR died; gave the order to drop the atomic bomb

Q: Death Camps

A: camps used under the rule of Hitler in Nazi Germany for the purpose of killing prisoners immediately.

Q: Kristallnacht

A: (Night of the Broken Glass) November 9, 1938, when mobs throughout Germany destroyed Jewish property and terrorized Jews.

Q: Anti Semitism

A: hatred towards Jews

Q: Franklin Delano Roosevelt

A: Leader of the United States during the Great Depression and World War 2.

Q: Hideki Tojo

A: • Military Leader of Japan during World War 2.

Q: League of Nations

A: A global association formed in 1919 to promote peace. It was later replaced by the United Nations in 1945

Q: Blitzkrieg

A: "Lightning Wars" type of fast-moving warfare used by German forces against Poland in 1939

Q: Nonaggression Pact

A: a pact between Germany and the USSR saying, "You don't mess with me i won't mess with you."

Q: Battle of Stalingrad

A: Decisive battle in German invasion of Russia, the Germans were surrounded and systemically destroyed

Q: Hitler's Final Solution

A: The answer to "The Jewish Question". It was a mass murder of all Jews. He set up extermination camps and forced millions of Jews to enter gas chamber, ovens, and fire pits.

Q: D Day

A: June 6, 1944 - Led by Eisenhower, over a million troops (the largest invasion force in history) stormed the beaches at Normandy and began the process of re-taking France. The turning point of World War II.

Q: V J Day

A: "Victory over Japan day" is the celebration of the Surrender of Japan, which was initially announced on August 15, 1945

Q: V E Day

A: May 8, 1945; victory in Europe Day when the Germans surrendered

Q: Yalta Conference

A: 1945 Meeting with US president FDR, British Prime Minister (PM) Winston Churchill, and Soviet Leader Stalin during WWII to plan for post-war

Q: Nuremberg Trials

A: A series of court proceedings held in Nuremberg, Germany, after World War II, in which Nazi leaders were tried for aggression, violations of the rules of war, and crimes against humanity.

Q: Battle of Midway

A: Turning point of the War in the Pacific because it ended the Japanese advance in the Pacific

Q: Iwo Jima

A: Bloodiest Marine battle in history. Victory provided an island close to Japan where the B-29 could refuel.

Q: Oppenheimer

A: "father of the atomic bomb" lead the Manhattan Project and developed atomic bomb

Q: Kamikaze

A: Japanese suicide pilots

Q: Battle of the Bulge

A: Final large-scale attack by German troops that was forced back by the Allies

Q: Fascist Italy

A: Led by Benito Mussolini. On Oct. 13, 1943, one month after Italy surrendered to Allied forces, it declared war on Nazi Germany, its onetime Axis powers partner.

Q: Munich Pact

A: 1938, official appeasement between Britain and Berlin, Hitler says he won't conquer anyone else

Q: Quarantine Speech

A: FDR's call to isolate aggressors through economic embargoes (Japan)

Q: Four Freedoms Speech

A: the speech in which FDR shared his vision of what the troops would be fighting for (Freedom: of speech, of worship, from want, from fear)

Q: Korematsu vs. US

A: Supreme Court Case ruled that the internment of these Japanese Americans was constitutional

Q: Women's Army Corps (WACs)

A: U.S. army unit created during WW2 to enable women to serve in noncombat positions

Q: GI Bill

A: law passed in 1944 to help returning veterans buy homes and pay for higher educations

Q: War bonds

A: A low interest loan by civilians to the government used to fund the war effort

Q: Rosie the Riveter

A: symbol of American women who went to work in factories during the war

Q: Baby boom

A: the larger than expected generation in United States born shortly after World War II

Q: Rationing

A: A system of allocating scarce goods and services using criteria other than price

Q: Cash and carry

A: Britain and France could buy goods from the United States if they paid in full and transported them

Q: Big Three

A: allies during WWII; Soviet Union – Stalin, United Kingdom – Churchill, United States – Roosevelt

Q: Two-Front War

A: when Germany had to fight two different countries from the East and the West

Q: Kamikaze

A: Japanese suicide pilots who loaded their planes with explosives and crashed them into American ships.

Q: Battle of the Bulge

A: December, 1944- January, 1945 – After recapturing France, the Allied advance became stalled along the German border. In the winter of 1944, Germany staged a massive counterattack in Belgium and Luxembourg which pushed a 30 mile "bulge" into the Allied lines. The Allies stopped the German advance and threw them back across the Rhine with heavy losses.

Q: D-Day (Battle of Normandy)

A: June 6 1944. Allied troops execute a surprise attack on the beaches of Normandy, France.

Q: Battle of Stalingrad

A: Unsuccessful German attack on the city of Stalingrad during World War II from 1942 to 1943, that was the furthest extent of German advance into the Soviet Union.

Q: Genocide

A: Deliberate extermination of a racial or cultural group

Q: Final Solution

A: Hitler's program of systematically killing the entire Jewish people

Q: Ghettos

A: City neighborhoods in which European Jews were forced to live

Q: Aryans

A: Germanic people seen as the master race

Q: Holocaust

A: A methodical plan orchestrated by Hitler to ensure German supremacy. It called for the elimination of Jews, non-conformists, homosexuals, non-Aryans, and mentally and physically disabled.

Q: Kristallnacht

A: (Night of the Broken Glass) November 9, 1938, when mobs throughout Germany destroyed Jewish property and terrorized Jews.

Q: Battle of Guadalcanal

A: (1942-1943) World War II battle in the Pacific; it represented the first Allied counter-attack against Japanese forces; Allied victory forced Japanese forces to abandon the island

Q: Douglas MacArthur

A: (1880-1964), U.S. general. Commander of U.S. (later Allied) forces in the southwestern Pacific during World War II, he accepted Japan's surrender in 1945 and administered the ensuing Allied occupation. He was in charge of UN forces in Korea 1950-51, before being forced to relinquish command by President Truman.

Q: Battle of Midway

A: U.S. naval victory over the Japanese fleet in June 1942, in which the Japanese lost four of their best aircraft carriers. It marked a turning point in World War II.

Q: Pearl Harbor

A: 7:50-10:00 AM, December 7, 1941 - Surprise attack by the Japanese on the main U.S. Pacific Fleet harbored in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii destroyed 18 U.S. ships and 200 aircraft. American losses were 3000, Japanese losses less than 100. In response, the U.S. declared war on Japan and Germany, entering World War II.

Q: Battle of Britain

A: An aerial battle fought in World War II in 1940 between the German Luftwaffe (air force), which carried out extensive bombing in Britain, and the British Royal Air Force, which offered successful resistance.

Q: Franklin D. Roosevelt

A: 32nd US President – He began New Deal programs to help the nation out of the Great Depression, and he was the nation's leader during most of WWII

Q: Winston Churchill

A: A noted British statesman who led Britain throughout most of World War II and along with Roosevelt planned many allied campaigns. He predicted an iron curtain that would separate Communist Europe from the rest of the West.

Q: Blitzkrieg

A: "Lightning war", type of fast-moving warfare used by German forces against Poland in 1939

Q: Third Reich

A: The Third Republic of Germany which began Hitler's rule in 1933 and ended with his defeat in 1945

Q: Axis Powers

A: Germany, Italy, and Japan

Q: Appeasement

A: Accepting demands in order to avoid conflict

Q: Nazism

A: National socialism. In practice a far-right wing ideology (with some left-wing influences) that was based largely on racism and ultra-nationalism.

Q: Adolf Hitler

A: Austrian-born founder of the German Nazi Party and chancellor of the Third Reich (1933–1945). His fascist philosophy, embodied in *Mein Kampf* (1925–1927), attracted widespread support, and after 1934 he ruled as an absolute dictator. Hitler's pursuit of aggressive nationalist policies resulted in the invasion of Poland (1939) and the subsequent outbreak of World War II. His regime was infamous for the extermination of millions of people, especially European Jews. He committed suicide when the collapse of the Third Reich was imminent (1945).

Q: Benito Mussolini

A: (1883–1945) Italian leader. He founded the Italian Fascist Party, and sided with Hitler and Germany in World War II. In 1945 he was overthrown and assassinated by the Italian Resistance.

Q: Fascism

A: Extreme nationalism focused on mainly military power to control the people. It is also based on militaristic ideals of "courage, unquestioning obedience to authority, discipline, and physical strength."

Q: Allied Powers

A: Alliance of Great Britain, Soviet Union, United States, and France during World War II.

Q: Rosie the Riveter

A: Cultural Icon of the U.S representing the American women who worked in factories during WWII

Q: Rationing

A: Taking items that are in short supply and distributing them according to a system. For instance, during World War II, gas, sugar, and butter were a few of the items rationed in the United States.

Q: Battle of Iwo Jima

A: lasted 6 weeks, several thousand marines, and more than 20,000 Japanese soldiers were killed, this battle is also notable for the famous photograph of US marines lifting the American flag to a standpoint

Q: Island Hopping

A: A military strategy used during World War II that involved selectively attacking specific enemy-held islands and bypassing others

Q: Concentration Camp

A: prison camps used under the rule of Hitler in Nazi Germany. Conditions were inhuman, and prisoners, mostly Jewish people, were generally starved or worked to death, or killed immediately.

Q: Executive Order 9066

A: 2/19/42; 112,000 Japanese-Americans forced into camps causing loss of homes & businesses, 600K more renounced citizenship; demonstrated fear of Japanese invasion

Q: Internment Camps

A: Detention centers where Japanese Americans were relocated after Pearl Harbor

Q: Democratization

A: A process of transition as a country attempts to move from an authoritarian form of government to a democratic one

Q: Erwin Rommel

A: The Desert Fox. Commander of the Axis forces in North Africa. Led a shattering defeat of Allied forces.

Q: Nonaggression pact

A: 1939–Secret agreement between German leader Hitler and Soviet Leader Stalin not to attack one another and to divide Poland

Q: Hiroshima and Nagasaki

A: Two Japanese cities on which the U.S. dropped the atomic bombs to end World War II.

Q: Demilitarization

A: Under General MacArthur, he ordered to disband the Japanese armed forces in order to ensure peace. This left Japan with a small police force.

Q: Nuremberg Trials

A: In 1945 conducted by an International Military Court in which former Nazi leaders were charged with crimes against peace, crimes against humanity, and war crimes

Q: Enola Gay

A: American plane that dropped the first atomic bomb

Q: Isoroku Yamamoto

A: Chief Japanese admiral during World War II; masterminded the Pearl Harbor attack

Q: emigration

A: the act of leaving one's own country to settle permanently in another; moving abroad.

Q: APPEASEMENT

A: TO GIVE INTO AN AGGRESSOR

Q: ALLIED POWERS

A: Alliance of Great Britain, Soviet Union, United States, and France during World War II.

Q: AXIS POWERS

A: Germany, Italy, Japan

Q: GENOCIDE

A: Deliberate elimination of a group through mass murder.

Q: ETHNIC CLEANSING

A: a policy to remove people of a particular cultural identity

Q: D-DAY

A: Allied invasion of France on June 6, 1944

Q: DUST BOWL

A: A drought in the 1930s that turned the Great Plains very dry.

Q: GREAT DEPRESSION

A: A TIME WHEN THE ECONOMY COLLAPSED WORLDWIDE AND MILLIONS WERE UNEMPLOYED

Q: NEW DEAL

A: President FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT's program designed to promote ECONOMIC RECOVERY and REFORM

Q: ROARING TWENTIES

A: Nickname for the 1920's because of the booming economy and fast pace of life during that era

Q: SUFFRAGIST

A: someone who campaigns for voting rights

Q: NUREMBURG TRIALS

A: Nazi leaders were put on trial for crimes against humanity or for directing the Holocaust.

Q: HOLOCAUST

A: Hitler's mass extermination of the Jews and other undesirables.

Q: KOREMATSU VS. UNITED STATES

A: INTERN JAPANESE AMERICANS

Q: UNITED NATIONS

A: Peace keeping organization created after WWII. The US joined this organization.

Q: blitzkrieg

A: lightning war

Q: anti-semitism

A: prejudice against Jews

Q: Adolf Hitler

A: The dictator of Germany during world war 2

Q: Benito Mussolini

A: The Dictator of Italy during world war 2

Q: Winston Churchill

A: The Prime minister of Great Britain during world war 2

Q: Joseph Stalin

A: The Dictator of the soviet union during world war 2

Q: Non-Aggression Pact

A: Agreement between Germany and the USSR not to fight each other. They also agreed to divide Poland

Q: Great Depression

A: The economic crisis beginning with the stock market crash in 1929 and continuing through the 1930s

Q: Pearl Harbor

A: Surprise attack by the Japanese on December 7, 1941 that resulted in the United States' entry into world war 2

Q: Japanese Internment

A: In 1942 the U.S. Government removed more than 100,000 people of Japanese birth and ancestry from their homes on the pacific coast to relocation centers

Q: "Rosie the Riveter"

A: The symbol of the campaign to hire women to work in the factories during world war 2

Q: Nazi

A: A German member of Adolf Hitler's political party

Q: Reparations

A: Germany's payment for war damages from WWI

Q: Holocaust

A: The Nazi campaign to exterminate the Jews during world war 2

Q: Midway

A: The 1942 battle that was the turning point of the war in the Pacific. With the loss of four aircraft carriers, the Japanese advance across the Pacific was stopped.

Q: League of Nations

A: An international organization formed in 1920 to promote cooperation and peace among nations

Q: Appeasement

A: Accepting demands in order to avoid conflict

Q: Fascism

A: A political system headed by a dictator that calls for extreme nationalism and racism

Q: Isolationism

A: A national policy of avoiding involvement in world affairs. USA was like this before Pearl Harbor.

Q: Emperor Hirohito / Tojo

A: The Emperor of Japan during WWII. His people viewed him as a god

Q: Harry Truman

A: Prez after FDR, dropped Nukes

Q: Allied Powers

A: Countries that worked together during WW2: Great Britain, US, France and Russia

Q: Axis Powers

A: Alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan during World War II.

Q: Alliance

A: An agreement to work together

Q: Annex

A: To take control of a country

Q: WWII began with

A: Hitler's invasion of Poland in 1939

Q: Japan

A: The country that practiced Imperialism with islands in the Pacific

Q: One cause of WWII

A: Treaty of Versailles left Germany angry and weak

Q: Treaty of Versailles

A: Treaty that ended WWI. It blamed Germany for WWI and handed down harsh punishment.

Q: German – Soviet Nonaggression pact

A: An agreement between the Soviet Union (Russia) and Germany to not attack each other. (Hitler betrayed him)

Q: Atomic Bomb

A: Dropped by an American bomber on Hiroshima and Nagasaki destroying both cities

Q: Rationing

A: A limited portion or allowance of food or goods; limitation of use

Q: Liberate

A: to set free

Q: Pearl Harbor

A: Japan attacked USA in Hawaii and USA got involved in war

Q: Concentration Camps

A: Prison camps used under the rule of Hitler for Jews in Germany

Q: Stalingrad

A: Soviet city in Russia where the German army was forced to surrender after a battle that lasted for months

Q: Hiroshima

A: City in Japan, the first to be destroyed by an atomic bomb, in 1945

Q: Iwo Jima

A: A bloody and prolonged operation on the island of Iwo Jima in which American marines landed

and defeated Japanese defenders

Q: D-Day

A: Allied invasion of Omaha Beach / Normandy France on June 6, 1944

Q: VE Day and VJ Day

A: Victory in Europe and Victory in Japan during WWII

Q: United Nations

A: An international organization formed after WWII to promote international peace.

Q: League of Nations

A: an international organization formed after WWI in 1920 to promote cooperation and peace among nations

Q: Ration

A: to divide and distribute evenly

Q: Casualty

A: A person killed or injured in a war or accident

Q: liberate

A: to set free

Q: Battle of Midway

A: U.S. naval victory over the Japanese fleet in June 1942, It marked a turning point in World War II.

Q: Island Hopping

A: A military strategy used during World War II that involved selectively attacking specific enemy-held islands and bypassing others

Q: Fat Man / Little Boy

A: Bomb dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima

Q: Infamy Speech

A: FDR's Speech after Pearl Harbor

Q: Operation Barbarossa (1941)

A: Hitler's idea to destroy the Soviet Union and achieve his goal of Lebensraum

Q: Lebensraum

A: living space for Hitler

Q: Blitzkrieg

A: lightning war – fast attacks by Hitler

Q: Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass)

A: Nazi organized riot against the Jews on November 9, 1938

Q: Russian Winter Of 1941

A: Nazis fail to defeat USSR b/c of winter

Q: Totalitarianism

A: A form of government in which the ruler is an absolute dictator

Q: Appeasement

A: A policy of making concessions to an aggressor in the hopes of avoiding war. Associated with Britain's Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's policy of making concessions to Adolf Hitler when Hitler was building up his military and taking back lands lost after WWI.

Q: Axis Powers

A: Alliance of Germany, Italy, Japan

Q: Allied Powers

A: Alliance of Great Britain, Soviet Union, United States, and France during World War II.

Q: Invasion of Poland

A: Germany invaded them, breaking their agreement, so Britain and France declared war, starting World War II

Q: Adolf Hitler

A: German Nazi dictator during World War II (1889–1945), Nazi leader and founder; had over 6 million Jews assassinated during the Holocaust

Q: Benito Mussolini

A: Italian fascist dictator (1883–1945)

Q: Joseph Stalin

A: Bolshevik revolutionary, head of the Soviet Communists after 1924, and dictator of the Soviet Union from 1928 to 1953. He led the Soviet Union with an iron fist, using Five-Year Plans to increase industrial production and terror to crush opposition

Q: The Battle of Britain

A: Is the name given to the air campaign waged by the German Air Force (Luftwaffe) against the United Kingdom during the summer and autumn of 1940. The objective of the campaign was to gain air superiority over the Royal Air Force (RAF).

Q: Cash & Carry

A: policy adopted by the United States in 1939 to preserve neutrality while aiding the Allies. Britain and France could buy goods from the United States if they paid in full and transported them.

Q: Lend Lease Policy

A: a law passed in 1941 that allowed the United States to ship arms and other supplies, without immediate payment, to nations fighting the Axis powers

Q: Pearl Harbor

A: 7:50-10:00 AM, December 7, 1941 – Surprise attack by the Japanese on the main U.S. Pacific Fleet stationed in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii destroyed 18 U.S. ships and 200 aircraft. American losses were over 2,000, Japanese losses less than 100. In response, the U.S. declared war on Japan. Germany then declared war on the U.S in which we then declared war on them officially bringing the U.S. into WW2.

Q: War Bonds

A: Short-term loans that individual citizens made to the government that financed two-thirds of the war's cost. Also known as Series Bonds.

Q: The Pacific Theater

A: The war in the Pacific, most islands were involved, Japan tried to take these islands and sent 65 bombing raids all the way to , of Australia.

Q: The Holocaust

A: The Holocaust took place in Europe between 1933 and 1945. Six million Jews were systematically and brutally murdered by the Nazis and their collaborators. Millions of non-Jews, including Roma and Sinti (Gypsies), Serbs, political dissidents, people with disabilities, homosexuals and Jehovah's Witnesses, were also persecuted by the Nazis.

Q: Island Hopping

A: A military strategy used during WW2 that involved attacking specific enemy-held islands and then

quickly building air strips & support structures to be used to "hop" to the next closest island to mainland Japan.

Q: The Manhattan Project

A: A secret research and development project of the US to develop the atomic bomb. Its success granted the US the bombs that ended the war with Japan as well as ushering the country into the atomic age

Q: Nagasaki

A: Japanese city devastated during World War II when the United States dropped the second atomic bomb (Fat Man) on Aug 8th, 1945.

Q: Hiroshima

A: City in Japan, the first to be destroyed by an atomic bomb (Little Boy), on August 6, 1945. The bombing hastened the end of World War II.

Q: Neutrality Acts 1939

A: Laws designed to keep the U.S. out of future wars

Q: D-Day

A: (FDR) , June 6, 1944, 160,000 Allied troops landed along a 50-mile stretch of heavily-fortified French coastline (Operation Neptune) to fight Nazi Germany on the beaches of Normandy, France. General Dwight D. Eisenhower called the operation a crusade in which "we will accept nothing less than full victory." More than 5,000 Ships and 13,000 aircraft supported the D-Day invasion, and by day's end on June 6, the Allies gained a foothold in Normandy (Operation Overlord). The 5 locations were Juno, Omaha, Utah, Gold, Sword

Q: Concentration Camps

A: prison camps used under the rule of Hitler in Nazi Germany. Conditions were inhuman, and prisoners, mostly Jewish people, were generally starved or worked to death, or killed immediately.

Q: Rosie the Riveter

A: A propaganda character designed to increase employment of female workers in the factories. It became a rallying symbol for women to do their part.

Q: Propaganda

A: Ideas spread to influence public opinion for or against a cause.

Q: General Dwight Eisenhower

A: Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. Led the allied invasion of North Africa and planned and

executed the D-Day invasion at Normandy (Operation Overlord) (Operation Neptune) and the Battle of the Bulge in Europe.

Q: Harry Truman

A: Became president when FDR died; gave the order to drop the atomic bomb as opposed to a land invasion of Japan that may cost the U.S over 200,000 soldier's lives.

Q: Enola Gay

A: the name of the American B-29 bomber, piloted by Col. Paul Tibbets, Jr., that dropped the atomic bomb (Little Boy) on Hiroshima, Japan, on Aug. 6, 1945.

Q: Internment Camps

A: Detention centers, primarily on the W.Coast of the U.S., where more than 100,000 Japanese Americans were relocated during World War II by Executive Order 9066 of the President.

Q: Death Camps

A: camps used under the rule of Hitler in Nazi Germany for the purpose of killing prisoners immediately. Many times they were side by side to a concentration camp.

Q: radar

A: a device or system consisting usually of a synchronized radio transmitter and receiver that emits radio waves and processes their reflections for display and is used especially for detecting and locating objects (as aircraft) or surface features (as of a planet)

Q: penicillin

A: known as a "wonder drug" during WW2 saving a tremendous number of lives, an antibiotic or group of antibiotics produced naturally by certain blue molds, and now usually prepared synthetically.

Q: FDR

A: 32nd President of the United States; elected 4 times; instituted New Deal 1&2 to counter the Great Depression and led the country during World War II. He died shortly into his 4th term and his VP Harry Truman assumed the presidency.

Q: Draft

A: In September 16, 1940, the United States instituted the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, which required all men between the ages of 21 and 45 to register for the draft.

Q: NC military bases

A: Camp Mackall is an active US Army training facility located in northern Scotland County and

Richmond County, North Carolina.

Q: women worked in factories

A: During WWII women worked in factories producing munitions, building ships, aeroplanes, in the auxiliary services as air-raid wardens, fire officers and evacuation officers, as drivers of fire engines, trains and trams, as conductors and as nurses.

Q: Division of Germany

A: In 1947, after WW2 is over, Germany was divided into 4 zones controlled by the U.S., Great Britain, France and Russia; eventually the first 3 zones would unite as West Germany whereas the Russian zone became East Germany. Additionally, all of Berlin was encircled (Wall) and divided into East & West Berlin.

Q: Creation of United Nations

A: The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization to promote international co-operation. A replacement for the ineffective League of Nations, the organization was established on 24 October 1945 after World War II in order to prevent another such conflict.

Q: Feb 1945 Yalta Conference

A: FDR, Churchill and Stalin met at Yalta Russia as WW2 was coming to an end. Stalin agreed to declare war on Japan 90 days after the surrender of Germany and in return FDR and Churchill promised the USSR concessions in Manchuria and the territories that it had lost in the Russo-Japanese War. All parties secretly agreed to let Emperor Hirohito remain as Emperor even though all demanded "unconditional surrender" by Japan.

Q: Red Scare

A: The rounding up and deportation of several hundred immigrants of radical political views by the federal government in 1919 and 1920.

Q: Hollywood Ten

A: Group of 10 motion-picture producers, directors, and screenwriters who appeared before the (HUAC) House Un-American Activities Committee in October 1947, and were jailed for refusing to answer congressional questions regarding Communist influence in Hollywood

Q: Joseph McCarthy

A: Republican Senator from Wisconsin he led a campaign against Communists in US society and government in the 1950s, during the Cold War. He took advantage of fears of communism post WWII to become incredibly influential; "McCarthyism" was the fearful accusation of any dissenters of being communists. He charged 205 State Department employees, and accused them of being communist party members, but they were never proven. Eventually he came across as a bully, and his popularity plunged.

Q: satellite nation

A: Communist nations in Eastern Europe on friendly terms with the USSR and thought of as under the USSR's control during the Cold War era.

Q: containment

A: A U.S. foreign policy adopted by President Harry Truman in the late 1940s, in which the United States tried to stop the spread of communism by creating alliances and helping weak countries to resist Soviet advances. The term was coined by George Kennan.

Q: Truman doctrine

A: First established in 1947 after Britain no longer could afford to provide anti-communist aid to Greece and Turkey, it pledged to provide U.S. military and economic aid to any nation threatened by Soviet forces or communism.

Q: Marshall Plan

A: officially the European Recovery Program, ERP) was an American initiative to aid Western Europe, in which the United States gave over \$12 billion (approximately \$120 billion in current dollar value) in economic support to help rebuild Western European economies after the end of WW2 (1948) & was intended to bolster capitalist and democratic governments and prevent domestic communist groups from riding poverty and misery to power; the plan was first announced by Secretary of State George Marshall at Harvard's commencement in June 1947.

Q: Berlin airlift

A: A military operation in the late 1940s that brought food and other needed goods into West Berlin by air after the government of East Germany, which at that time surrounded West Berlin (see Berlin wall), had cut off its supply routes.

Q: NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

A: is a military alliance of European and North American democracies founded after World War II to strengthen international ties between member states—especially the United States and Europe—and to serve as a counter-balance to the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact that was formed by communist countries in response to NATO.

Q: Iron curtain

A: A term popularized by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill to describe the Soviet Union's policy of isolation during the Cold War. The Iron Curtain isolated Eastern Europe from the rest of the world. Its most poignant symbol was the Berlin Wall.

Q: cold war

A: a state of political hostility between countries characterized by threats, propaganda, and other measures short of open warfare, in particular. (1945–1991) The period after WW2 marked by rivalry

and tension between the two nuclear superpowers, the democratic gov't USA and the communist government Soviet Union - USSR. The Cold War ended when the Soviet government collapsed in 1991.

Q: Doolittle's Raid

A: Also known as the Tokyo Raid, on 18 April 1942, was an air raid by the United States on the Japanese capital Tokyo and other places on Honshu island during World War II, the first air raid to strike the Japanese Home Islands just a few months after the Pearl Harbor attack and proving to everyone that the Japanese homeland was vulnerable to an attack.

Q: Tokyo Firebombing

A: The "Operation Meetinghouse" air raid of March 9-10, 1945 was later estimated to be the single most destructive bombing raid in history killing over 80,000 Japanese & destroying 1/4 of the city.

Q: Operation Neptune

A: Military landing on the 5 beaches of Normandy France (JOMVS)

Q: Operation Overlord

A: Military battle of Normandy

Q: Operation Fortitude North

A: Allied deception pointing to an invasion of Norway

Q: Officially ended the Great Depression

A: Full Employment due to mobilization of the economy for WW2

Q: July 1945 Potsdam Conference

A: PostWar Official meeting of Churchill, Truman & Stalin to divide up & begin reconstruction of Germany. It also laid out the terms for Japanese surrender.

Q: Appeasement

A: A policy of making concessions to an aggressor in the hopes of avoiding war. Associated with Britain's Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's policy of making concessions to Adolf Hitler when Hitler was building up his military and taking back lands lost after WW1.

Q: Axis Powers

A: Alliance of Germany, Italy, Japan

Q: Allied Powers

A: Alliance of Great Britain, Soviet Union, United States, and France during World War II.

Q: Invasion of Poland

A: Germany invaded them, breaking their agreement, so Britain and France declared war, starting World War II

Q: Adolf Hitler

A: German Nazi dictator during World War II (1889–1945), Nazi leader and founder; had over 6 million Jews assassinated during the Holocaust

Q: Benito Mussolini

A: Italian fascist dictator (1883–1945)

Q: Joseph Stalin

A: Bolshevik revolutionary, head of the Soviet Communists after 1924, and dictator of the Soviet Union from 1928 to 1953. He led the Soviet Union with an iron fist, using Five-Year Plans to increase industrial production and terror to crush opposition

Q: The Battle of Britain

A: Is the name given to the air campaign waged by the German Air Force (Luftwaffe) against the United Kingdom during the summer and autumn of 1940. The objective of the campaign was to gain air superiority over the Royal Air Force (RAF).

Q: Pearl Harbor

A: 7:50–10:00 AM, December 7, 1941 – Surprise attack by the Japanese on the main U.S. Pacific Fleet stationed in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii destroyed 18 U.S. ships and 200 aircraft. American losses were over 2,000, Japanese losses less than 100. In response, the U.S. declared war on Japan. Germany then declared war on the U.S. in which we then declared war on them officially bringing the U.S. into WW2.

Q: War Bonds

A: Short-term loans that individual citizens made to the government that financed two-thirds of the war's cost. Also known as Series Bonds.

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A: The war in the Pacific, most islands were involved, Japan tried to take these islands and sent 65 bombing raids all the way to , of Australia.

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Q: D-Day

A: (FDR) , June 6, 1944, 160,000 Allied troops landed along a 50-mile stretch of heavily-fortified French coastline (Operation Neptune) to fight Nazi Germany on the beaches of Normandy, France. General Dwight D. Eisenhower called the operation a crusade in which "we will accept nothing less than full victory." More than 5,000 Ships and 13,000 aircraft supported the D-Day invasion, and by day's end on June 6, the Allies gained a foothold in Normandy (Operation Overlord). The 5 locations were Juno, Omaha, Utah, Gold, Sword

Q: Concentration Camps

A: prison camps used under the rule of Hitler in Nazi Germany. Conditions were inhuman, and prisoners, mostly Jewish people, were generally starved or worked to death, or killed immediately.

Q: Rosie the Riveter

A: A propaganda character designed to increase employment of female workers in the factories. It became a rallying symbol for women to do their part.

Q: Propaganda

A: Ideas spread to influence public opinion for or against a cause.

Q: General Dwight Eisenhower

A: Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. Led the allied invasion of North Africa and planned and executed the D-Day invasion at Normandy (Operation Overlord) (Operation Neptune) and the Battle of the Bulge in Europe.

Q: Harry Truman

A: Became president when FDR died; gave the order to drop the atomic bomb as opposed to a land invasion of Japan that may cost the U.S over 200,000 soldier's lives.

Q: Internment Camps

A: Detention centers, primarily on the W.Coast of the U.S., where more than 100,000 Japanese Americans were relocated during World War II by Executive Order 9066 of the President.

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Q: Absolutism

A: A form of government characterized by strong central power and limited political freedoms. Individual freedoms are subordinate to the state and there is no constitutional accountability under an authoritarian regime.

Q: totalitarianism

A: A political concept where the state recognizes no limits to its authority and strives to regulate every aspect of public and private life wherever feasible.

Q: dictator

A: A political leader who possesses absolute power.

Q: communism

A: Political and economic doctrine that aims to replace private property and a profit-based economy with public ownership and communal control of at least the major means of production (e.g., mines, mills, and factories) and the natural resources of a society: practiced in the Soviet Union.

Q: fascism

A: A form of radical authoritarian nationalism, characterized by dictatorial power, forcible suppression of opposition and control of industry and commerce: practiced in Germany, Italy, and Spain.

Q: political spectrum

A: A system of classifying different political positions from Revolutionary on the left to Anarchy on the right.

Q: New Economic Policy

A: Lenin's economic policy in the Soviet Union from 1921 to 1928, representing a temporary retreat from its previous policy of extreme centralization and doctrinaire socialism

Q: Joseph Stalin

A: Under him, the Soviet Union was transformed from a peasant society into an industrial and military superpower. However, he ruled by terror, and millions of his own citizens died during his brutal reign.

Q: Collectivization

A: A policy of forced consolidation of individual peasant households into collective farms called "kolkhozes" as carried out by the Soviet government in the late 1920's – early 1930's.

Q: Great Terror

A: Also known as the Great Purge, this was marked by a period of extreme persecution and oppression in the Soviet Union during the late 1930s.

Q: Gulags

A: The government agency in charge of the Soviet forced labor camp system that was created under Vladimir Lenin and reached its peak during Joseph Stalin's rule from the 1930s to the 1950s.

Q: Benito Mussolini

A: Italian dictator (1883–1945) who rose to power in the wake of World War I as a leading proponent of Fascism. Originally a revolutionary Socialist, he forged the paramilitary Fascist movement in 1919 and became prime minister in 1922.

Q: Corporate Economy(capitalism)

A: Fascists opposed both international socialism and free market capitalism, arguing that their views represented a third position. They claimed to provide a realistic economic alternative that was neither laissez-faire capitalism nor communism.

Q: Weimar Government

A: Germany's government from 1919 to 1933, the period after World War I until the rise of Nazi Germany.

Q: Adolf Hitler

A: German politician who was the leader of the Nazi Party, Chancellor of Germany from 1933 to 1945 and Führer of Nazi Germany from 1934 to 1945.

Q: Treaty of Versailles

A: A treaty that was designed to end all wars actually ended up setting the stage for the worst one that the world has ever seen. Hitler was able to point to how "outsiders" sought to destroy Germany.

Q: Anti-Semitism

A: Hitler's hostility to, prejudice, and discrimination against Jews.

Q: Nationalism

A: The Nazi Party led by Hitler, believed in an extreme form of German nationalism. The first point of

the Nazi 25-point program was that "We demand the unification of all Germans in the Greater Germany on the basis of the people's right to self-determination".

Q: Fuhrer

A: German word meaning "leader" or "guide". As a political title it is associated with the Nazi dictator Adolf Hitler.

Q: Nazi

A: The National Socialist German Workers' Party commonly referred to in English as the Nazi Party was a far-right political party in Germany that was active between 1920 and 1945

Q: Kristallnacht

A: On November 9 to November 10, 1938, Nazis in Germany torched synagogues, vandalized Jewish homes, schools and businesses and killed close to 100 Jews.

Q: Appeasement

A: A political policy of conceding to aggression by a warlike nation. Note: A classic example of appeasement is the Munich Pact of 1938, negotiated between Neville Chamberlain and Adolf Hitler.

Q: Great Depression

A: starting with collapse of the US stock market in 1929, period of worldwide economic stagnation and depression. Heavy borrowing by European nations from USA during WWI contributed to instability in European economies. Sharp declines in income and production as buying and selling slowed down. Widespread unemployment, countries raised tariffs to protect their industries. America stopped investing in Europe. Lead to loss of confidence that economies were self adjusting, HH was blamed for it

Q: Cash and Carry

A: Britain and France could buy goods from the United States if they paid in full and transported them.

Q: Lend-Lease Act

A: The laws passed by the U.S. allowing us to give aid to our Allies in early WWII

Q: Charles De Gaulle

A: French general and statesman who became very popular during World War II as the leader of the Free French forces in exile (1890-1970)

Q: Pearl Harbor

A: 7:50-10:00 AM, December 7, 1941 – Surprise attack by the Japanese on the main U.S. Pacific Fleet

harbored in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii destroyed 18 U.S. ships and 200 aircraft. American losses were 3000, Japanese losses less than 100. In response, the U.S. declared war on Japan and Germany, entering World War II.

Q: Concentration Camps

A: prison camps used under the rule of Hitler in Nazi Germany. Conditions were inhuman, and prisoners, mostly Jewish people, were generally starved or worked to death, or killed immediately.

Q: Internment Camp

A: relocation camps for Japanese-Americans during WWII Official government policy to "protect" the Japanese-Americans

Q: Allied Powers

A: Alliance of Great Britain, Soviet Union, United States, and France during World War II.

Q: Axis Powers

A: Alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan during World War II.

Q: Holocaust/Final Solution

A: was Nazi Germany's plan during WWII to annihilate the Jewish people, the Holocaust- the destruction of Jewish communities in continental Europe. Massacres of about 1 million Jews.

Q: Harry S. Truman (1945-1953)

A: President after FDR passed; responsible for dropping the atomic bomb ending the war. Also, reelected in 1948 then desegregating the military.

Q: Atomic bomb

A: A weapon that produces tremendous power by splitting atoms (fission) of radioactive materials such as plutonium. Used by US on Japan seeking unconditional surrender.

Q: American Home Front

A: Women and Blacks take positions that men fighting left behind, propaganda used to get people to support war effort, gas and food rationed, USO volunteers and victory gardens all encouraged to support troops.

Q: Fascism

A: A political movement that promotes an extreme form of nationalism, a denial of individual rights, and a dictatorial one-party rule.

Q: Totalitarianism

A: A political system in which the government has total control over the lives of individual citizens.

Q: Dictator

A: A ruler who has complete power over a country

Q: Nazism

A: Adolf Hitler used fascism to create this type of government based on totalitarian ideas and was used to unite Germany during the 1930s.

Q: Appeasement

A: Accepting demands in order to avoid conflict

Q: Axis Powers

A: Germany, Italy, Japan

Q: Allied Powers

A: Alliance of Great Britain, Soviet Union, United States, and France during World War II.

Q: Blitzkrieg

A: "Lightning war", type of fast-moving warfare used by German forces against Poland in 1939

Q: The Pacific Theater

A: The war in the Pacific, most islands were involved, Japan tried to take these islands and sent 65 bombing raids all the way to Australia.

Q: The Holocaust

A: The Holocaust took place in Europe between 1933 and 1945. Six million Jews were systematically and brutally murdered by the Nazis and their collaborators. Millions of non-Jews, including Roma and Sinti (Gypsies), Serbs, political dissidents, people with disabilities, homosexuals and Jehovah's Witnesses, were also persecuted by the Nazis.

Q: Bataan Death March

A: Japanese forced about 60,000 of Americans and Philippines to march 100 miles with little food and water, most died or were killed on the way

Q: Kamikazes

A: In World War II, Japanese pilots who loaded their aircraft with bombs and crashed them into enemy ships

Q: Nagasaki

A: Japanese city devastated during World War II when the United States dropped the second atomic bomb on Aug 8th, 1945.

Q: Hiroshima

A: City in Japan, the first to be destroyed by an atomic bomb, on August 6, 1945. The bombing hastened the end of World War II.

Q: Puppet State

A: A supposedly independent country under the control of a powerful neighbor

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Q: Internment Camps

A: Detention centers where more than 100,000 Japanese Americans were relocated during World War II by order of the President.

Q: Propaganda

A: Ideas spread to influence public opinion for or against a cause.

Q: Death Camps

A: camps used under the rule of Hitler in Nazi Germany for the purpose of killing prisoners immediately.

Q: Kristallnacht

A: (Night of the Broken Glass) November 9, 1938, when mobs throughout Germany destroyed Jewish property and terrorized Jews.

Q: Anti Semitism

A: hatred towards Jews

Q: Joseph Stalin

A: Dictator of the Soviet Union

Q: Adolf Hitler

A: Dictator of the Germany

Q: Benito Mussolini

A: Dictator of Fascist Italy

Q: Imperial Japan is ruled by

A: Japan's Military

Q: 1917 Russian Revolution of 1917 created the First

A: Communist state in the Soviet Union

Q: Japanese Military was led by

A: Hideki Tojo

Q: League of Nations failed

A: United States and Soviet Union refuse to join 1919. Germany and Japan dropped out in the 1930s.

Q: Munich conference

A: the British and French leaders agreed to give to a part Czechoslovakia to Germany to avoid war.

Q: appeasement

A: the policy of giving into satisfy the demand of potential enemy.

Q: Non-aggression Pact

A: was between Hitler and Stalin. They agree to have no military between each for ten years.

Q: WW2 in Europe started in

A: 1939

Q: Blitzkrieg

A: it was Germany's lightning war (consist of constantly attacking)

Q: Neutrality Act

A: a series of laws passed by Congress to keep the country out of war

Q: Cash and carry objective

A: American can sell non-military item to England under the Neutrality Act

Q: Quarantine Speech

A: FDR warned Americans of the growing unrest and us peaceful nations had to act together to isolate aggressive nations

Q: Flying Tiger

A: a group of American volunteer fighter pilots helped keep supply lines open in China

Q: Lend Lease Act

A: allowed for the US to sell, lease or lend war materials to European countries fighting the Nazis

Q: Four Freedoms

A: Freedom of Speech, Freedom of religion, Freedom from want, and Freedom of Fear

Q: Altantic Charter

A: It was a joint declaration between the US and Great Britain on the vision of postwar (They freedom in the seas and to end the war).

Q: Why Japan became aggressive?

A: Japan was an island and it had little resources so they invaded China and Manchuria. Through Japan's aggression, USA cut off Trade with Japan and froze Japan's asset in USA.

Q: December 7, 1941

A: Japan bombs Pearl Harbor

Q: War Bonds

A: Helped the government raise needed funds for the war effort.

Q: Volunteerism during WW2 was

A: collecting supplies, entertaining soldiers on leave, and caring for the injured.

Q: Victory Garden

A: Americans grow their own vegetables and fruits in order to conserve the food supply

Q: Rationing

A: Regulating the amount of goods a person can get.

Q: Office of War Information

A: produced pro-Allied, anti-Axis, propaganda posters, movies, and radio programs to make citizens aware of how they could help the war effort

Q: Woman's Army Corp

A: women took jobs such as airplane production and shipbuilding

Q: Rosie the Riveter

A: She celebrated the new role for women during WW2

Q: Tuskegee Airmen

A: all black fighter group in the Air Corps who provided escorts for pilots on bombing mission

Q: Zoot Suiters

A: Mexican Americans who did not serve in World War 2

Q: Navajo Code Talkers

A: They used their native language to send message which no one could decipher

Q: Executive Order 9066

A: It required all Japanese American to internment camps in the West Coast

Q: Korematsu vs US

A: The Supreme Court case agreed with government to put Japanese American into internment camps.

Q: General George Patton

A: was the military commander in the invasion of Africa and Italy.

Q: June 6, 1944

A: D-Day invasion in Normandy, France

Q: Dwight Eisenhower

A: Supreme Allied commander responsible for the D-Day invasion

Q: Battle of the Bulge

A: It was Germany last offensive attack on the Allies

Q: May 2, 1945

A: Victory in Europe (Germany surrenders)

Q: Vernon Baker

A: is an African American soldier that was awarded the distinguished service cross and 52 years later received the Congressional medal of honor by President Bill Clinton

Q: Genocide

A: is effort to murder an entire race of people.

Q: Holocaust

A: refers to the genocide of Jews during WW2

Q: Final Solution

A: The plan was to exterminate Europe's Jews shooting them next trenches that the Jews had been forced to dig

Q: Concentrations camp

A: they were slave camps or they were gassed camps and their bodies burned in ovens

Q: Bataan Death March

A: Prisoners were forced to march 60 miles in the Jungle. 5,000 Americans died through starvation, dehydration, shot, or beheaded

Q: Battle of Midway

A: Turning point of the war in the Pacific

Q: Enigma

A: a machine that can translate the secret code of the Japanese

Q: Admiral Chester Nimitz

A: was the commander of the US Pacific Fleet in the Battle of Midway.

Q: General Douglas McArthur

A: He was the US commander of the Pacific Fleet and he forced the surrender of the Philippines.

Q: Manhattan Project

A: it was led by Albert Einstein and Robert Oppenheimer. It was to develop the first atomic bomb.

Q: April 12, 1945

A: President FDR died and Harry Truman becomes President

Q: August 6, 1945

A: Enola Gay (air fighter plane) was loaded with the atomic bomb and it bombed the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Q: V-J Day

A: Victory in Japan (August 6, 1945)

Q: Radars in WW2

A: It detected moving objects's altitude and directions

Q: Sonar in WW2

A: It allowed to detect submarines

Q: Cryptic Code

A: It broke secret codes

Q: Nuremberg trials

A: Nazi leaders were put on trial for crimes towards humanity.

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A: was establish to create world peace

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Q: Island Hopping

A: A military strategy used during WW2 that involved attacking specific enemy-held islands and then quickly building air strips & support structures to be used to "hop" to the next closest island to mainland Japan.

Q: The Manhattan Project

A: A secret research and development project of the US to develop the atomic bomb. Its success granted the US the bombs that ended the war with Japan as well as ushering the country into the atomic age

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A: Ideas spread to influence public opinion for or against a cause.

Q: General Dwight Eisenhower

A: Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. Led the allied invasion of North Africa and planned and executed the D-Day invasion at Normandy (Operation Overlord) (Operation Neptune) and the Battle of the Bulge in Europe.

Q: Harry Truman

A: Became president when FDR died; gave the order to drop the atomic bomb as opposed to a land invasion of Japan that may cost the U.S over 200,000 soldier's lives.

Q: Enola Gay

A: the name of the American B-29 bomber, piloted by Col. Paul Tibbets, Jr., that dropped the atomic bomb (Little Boy) on Hiroshima, Japan, on Aug. 6, 1945.

Q: Internment Camps

A: Detention centers, primarily on the W.Coast of the U.S., where more than 100,000 Japanese Americans were relocated during World War II by Executive Order 9066 of the President.

Q: Death Camps

A: camps used under the rule of Hitler in Nazi Germany for the purpose of killing prisoners immediately. Many times they were side by side to a concentration camp.

Q: radar

A: a device or system consisting usually of a synchronized radio transmitter and receiver that emits radio waves and processes their reflections for display and is used especially for detecting and locating objects (as aircraft) or surface features (as of a planet)

Q: penicillin

A: known as a "wonder drug" during WW2 saving a tremendous number of lives, an antibiotic or group of antibiotics produced naturally by certain blue molds, and now usually prepared synthetically.

Q: FDR

A: 32nd President of the United States; elected 4 times; instituted New Deal 1&2 to counter the Great Depression and led the country during World War II. He died shortly into his 4th term and his VP Harry Truman assumed the presidency.

Q: Draft

A: In September 16, 1940, the United States instituted the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, which required all men between the ages of 21 and 45 to register for the draft.

Q: NC military bases

A: Camp Mackall is an active US Army training facility located in northern Scotland County and Richmond County, North Carolina.

Q: women worked in factories

A: During WWII women worked in factories producing munitions, building ships, aeroplanes, in the auxiliary services as air-raid wardens, fire officers and evacuation officers, as drivers of fire engines, trains and trams, as conductors and as nurses.

Q: Division of Germany

A: In 1947, after WW2 is over, Germany was divided into 4 zones controlled by the U.S., Great Britain, France and Russia; eventually the first 3 zones would unite as West Germany whereas the Russian zone became East Germany. Additionally, all of Berlin was encircled (Wall) and divided into East & West Berlin.

Q: Creation of United Nations

A: The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization to promote international co-operation. A replacement for the ineffective League of Nations, the organization was established on 24 October 1945 after World War II in order to prevent another such conflict.

Q: Feb 1945 Yalta Conference

A: FDR, Churchill and Stalin met at Yalta Russia as WW2 was coming to an end. Stalin agreed to declare war on Japan 90 days after the surrender of Germany and in return FDR and Churchill promised the USSR concessions in Manchuria and the territories that it had lost in the Russo-Japanese War. All parties secretly agreed to let Emperor Hirohito remain as Emperor even though all demanded "unconditional surrender" by Japan.

Q: Red Scare

A: The rounding up and deportation of several hundred immigrants of radical political views by the federal government in 1919 and 1920.

Q: Hollywood Ten

A: Group of 10 motion-picture producers, directors, and screenwriters who appeared before the (HUAC) House Un-American Activities Committee in October 1947, and were jailed for refusing to answer congressional questions regarding Communist influence in Hollywood

Q: Joseph McCarthy

A: Republican Senator from Wisconsin he led a campaign against Communists in US society and

government in the 1950s, during the Cold War. He took advantage of fears of communism post WWII to become incredibly influential; "McCarthyism" was the fearful accusation of any dissenters of being communists. He charged 205 State Department employees, and accused them of being communist party members, but they were never proven. Eventually he came across as a bully, and his popularity plunged.

Q: satellite nation

A: Communist nations in Eastern Europe on friendly terms with the USSR and thought of as under the USSR's control during the Cold War era.

Q: containment

A: A U.S. foreign policy adopted by President Harry Truman in the late 1940s, in which the United States tried to stop the spread of communism by creating alliances and helping weak countries to resist Soviet advances. The term was coined by George Kennan.

Q: Truman doctrine

A: First established in 1947 after Britain no longer could afford to provide anti-communist aid to Greece and Turkey, it pledged to provide U.S. military and economic aid to any nation threatened by Soviet forces or communism.

Q: Marshall Plan

A: officially the European Recovery Program, ERP) was an American initiative to aid Western Europe, in which the United States gave over \$12 billion (approximately \$120 billion in current dollar value) in economic support to help rebuild Western European economies after the end of WW2 (1948) & was intended to bolster capitalist and democratic governments and prevent domestic communist groups from riding poverty and misery to power; the plan was first announced by Secretary of State George Marshall at Harvard's commencement in June 1947.

Q: Berlin airlift

A: A military operation in the late 1940s that brought food and other needed goods into West Berlin by air after the government of East Germany, which at that time surrounded West Berlin (see Berlin wall), had cut off its supply routes.

Q: NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

A: is a military alliance of European and North American democracies founded after World War II to strengthen international ties between member states—especially the United States and Europe—and to serve as a counter-balance to the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact that was formed by communist countries in response to NATO.

Q: Iron curtain

A: A term popularized by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill to describe the Soviet Union's policy of isolation during the Cold War. The Iron Curtain isolated Eastern Europe from the rest of the world.

Its most poignant symbol was the Berlin Wall.

Q: cold war

A: a state of political hostility between countries characterized by threats, propaganda, and other measures short of open warfare, in particular. (1945–1991) The period after WW2 marked by rivalry and tension between the two nuclear superpowers, the democratic gov't USA and the communist government Soviet Union – USSR. The Cold War ended when the Soviet government collapsed in 1991.

Q: Doolittle's Raid

A: Also known as the Tokyo Raid, on 18 April 1942, was an air raid by the United States on the Japanese capital Tokyo and other places on Honshu island during World War II, the first air raid to strike the Japanese Home Islands just a few months after the Pearl Harbor attack and proving to everyone that the Japanese homeland was vulnerable to an attack.

Q: Tokyo Firebombing

A: The "Operation Meetinghouse" air raid of March 9–10, 1945 was later estimated to be the single most destructive bombing raid in history killing over 80,000 Japanese & destroying 1/4 of the city.

Q: Operation Bodyguard

A: Multifaceted operation of deception incorporating military chatter, double agents, fake planes, trucks & tanks.

Q: Operation Neptune

A: Military landing on the 5 beaches of Normandy France (JOUGS)

Q: Operation Overlord

A: Military battle of Normandy

Q: Operation Fortitude North

A: Allied deception pointing to an invasion of Norway

Q: Operation Fortitude South

A: Allied deception pointing to an invasion of Pas de Calais

Q: Operation Skye

A: Fake military "chatter" to support Operation Bodyguard

Q: Teacher with the coolest technology to assist his students in learning

A: Mr K :)

Q: Officially ended the Great Depression

A: Full Employment due to mobilization of the economy for WW2

Q: July 1945 Potsdam Conference

A: PostWar Official meeting of Churchill, Truman & Stalin to divide up & begin reconstruction of Germany. It also laid out the terms for Japanese surrender.

Q: Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact

A: 1939 agreement between Germany and the Soviet Union. The two nations agreed not to attack one another and to split the country of Poland between them.

Q: Invasion of Poland

A: The action by Germany that began World War II in 1939. Germany invaded Poland only days after signing the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact, under which the Soviet Union not to defend Poland from the east if Germany attacked it from the west

Q: Battle in the Atlantic

A: Between U.S. and Germany for control of Atlantic sea routes; Germany tried to cut off British supply ships by using U-boats; caused Britain and the U.S. to officially join the war after their ships sunk. After this battle, allies won control of the seas, allowing them to control supply transfer, which ultimately determined the war. This was a series of continuous battles from Sep 3, 1939 - May 8, 1945 until Germany surrendered.

Q: Dunkirk

A: Was the evacuation of allied soldiers from the beaches and harbor of Dunkirk, France, Between May 26 and June 4, 1940, during World War II

Q: Battle of Britain

A: Aerial battle fought in World War II in 1940 between the German Luftwaffe (air force), which carried out extensive bombing in Britain, and the British Royal Air Force, which offered successful resistance

Q: London Blitz

A: 57 nights in 1940 of constant bombing of London and surrounding areas by the Luftwaffe, 15,000 died

Q: Bombing of Dresden

A: A British/American aerial bombing attack on the city of Dresden, the capital of the German state of Saxony, that took place during World War II in the European Theatre. In four raids between 13 and

15 February 1945, 722 heavy bombers of the British Royal Air Force (RAF) and 527 of the United States Army Air Forces (USAAF) dropped more than 3,900 tons of high-explosive bombs and incendiary devices on the city

Q: Operation Barbarossa

A: Was the codename for Nazi Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941. It was the largest German military operation World War II

Q: Operation Torch

A: Was the British– American invasion of North Africa during the Second World War which started on November 8, 1942

Q: Battle of El Alamein

A: Battle in 1942 which the British, under General Bernard Montgomery, won a decisive victory over Germany and the Afrika Korps, under Erwin Rommel (Desert Fox), in Egypt securing the Suez Canal.

Q: Battle of Stalingrad

A: A major battle between German and Soviet troops in World War II. The battle was fought in the winter of 1942–1943 and ended with the surrender of an entire German army. Stalingrad is considered a major turning point of the war in favor of the Allies

Q: Operation Overlord (D-Day)

A: June 6, 1944; Allied forces landed in Normandy, France to begin a massive offensive against the Germans in the occupied territory of Europe. Code name Operation Overlord

Q: Battle of Anzio

A: Took place from January 22, 1944, with Allied amphibious landing until June 5, 1944 with the goal to capture Rome. The operation was opposed by German forces.

Q: Battle of Monte Cassino

A: Was a costly series of four assaults from January to May 1944 by the Allies against a line in Italy held by Axis forces during the Italian Campaign of World War II. The intention was breakthrough to Rome

Q: Operation Market Garden

A: Allies paratroopers attempt a daring plan from September 17–25 1944 to seize strategic bridges and then rush ground forces up and across them. In the end the paratroopers only ended up capturing 1 out of 5 bridges and were forced to retreat

Q: Battle of Italy

A: The Allied invasion of Italy was the Allied amphibious landing on mainland Italy that took place on 3 September 1943 during the early stages of the Italian Campaign of World War II. The operation was undertaken by General Sir Harold Alexander's 15th Army Group (comprising General Mark W. Clark and General Bernard Montgomery's British Eighth Army) and followed the successful invasion of Sicily. The main invasion force landed around Salerno on 9 September on the western coast in Operation Avalanche, while two supporting operations took place in Calabria (Operation Baytown) and Taranto (Operation Slapstick)

Q: Battle of Bulge

A: The last German Offensive through the Ardennes forests in December 1944. The Allied Powers were the victors of this battle.

Q: V-E Day

A: Victory in Europe, May 8, 1945

Q: Pearl Harbor

A: US military base on Hawaii that was bombed by Japan on December 7, 1941, bringing the United States into World War II.

Q: Battle of the Philippines

A: Was the invasion of the Philippines by Japan from December 8, 1941– May 8, 1942. The defense of the islands was by Filipino and United States Forces

Q: Bataan Death March

A: April 1942, American soldiers were forced to march 65 miles to prison camps by their Japanese captors, it is called the Death March because so many of the prisoners died in route

Q: Battle of Guadalcanal

A: Fought in the Pacific (1942–1943) between Japan and United States; the island was occupied by the Japanese and later recaptured by American forces. Stopped Japan's advancement towards Australia

Q: Battle of Midway

A: 1942 battle in the Pacific during which American planes sank 4 Japanese aircraft carriers. Considered the turning point of the war in the Pacific vs. Japan

Q: Battle Saipan

A: Decisive in the Pacific War from February 19–March 26, 1945; it went all downhill for the Japanese but refused to surrender; battle illustrated Japan's willingness to fight to the bitter end

Q: Battle of Iwo Jima

A: Was a major battle from February 19–March 26, 1945 in which the United States Marine Corps landed on and eventually captured the island of Iwo Jima from the Japanese Imperial Army during World War II

Q: Battle of the Coral Sea

A: Fought from 4 to 8 May 1942, was a major naval battle between the Imperial Japanese Navy and naval and air forces from the United States and Australia, taking place in the Pacific Theater of the Second World War. The battle is historically significant as the first action in which aircraft carriers engaged each other, as well as the first in which neither side's ships sighted or fired directly upon the other.

Q: Battle of Okinawa

A: Took place in April–June 1945. It was the largest amphibious landing in the United States Pacific theater of World War II. It also resulted in the largest casualties with over 100,000 Japanese casualties and 50,000 casualties for the Allies

Q: Manhattan Project

A: The code name for the effort to develop atomic bombs for the United States during World War II. The first controlled nuclear reaction took place in Chicago in 1942, and by 1945, bombs had been manufactured that used this chain reaction to produce great explosive force. They were used on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945

Q: Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

A: During the final stage of World War II, the United States detonated two nuclear weapons over the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6 and 9, 1945, respectively. The United States dropped the bombs after obtaining the consent of the United Kingdom, as required by the Quebec Agreement.

Q: V-J Day

A: Victory of Japan, September 2, 1945

Q: Tehran Conference

A: First major meeting between the Big Three (United States, Britain, Russia) at which they planned the 1944 assault on France and agreed to divide Germany into zones of occupation after the war

Q: Yalta Conference

A: FDR, Churchill and Stalin met at Yalta in February 1945. Russia agreed to declare war on Japan after the surrender of Germany and in return FDR and Churchill promised the USSR concession in Manchuria and the territories that it had lost in the Russo-Japanese War

Q: Potsdam Conference

A: The final wartime meeting of the leaders of the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union was held at Potsdam, outside Berlin, in July, 1945. Truman, Churchill, and Stalin discussed the future of Europe but their failure to reach a meaningful agreement soon led to the onset of the Cold War

Q: Aggression

A: any physical or verbal behavior intended to hurt or destroy

Q: Totalitarianism

A: A form of government in which the ruler is an absolute dictator (not restricted by a constitution or laws or opposition etc.)

Q: Joseph Stalin

A: Bolshevik revolutionary, head of the Soviet Communists after 1924, and dictator of the Soviet Union from 1928 to 1953. He led the Soviet Union with an iron fist, using Five-Year Plans to increase industrial production and terror to crush opposition

Q: Benito Mussolini

A: Fascist Dictator of Italy that at first used bullying to gain power, then never had full power.

Q: Spanish Civil War

A: In 1936 a rebellion erupted in Spain after a coalition of Republicans, Socialists, and Communists was elected. General Francisco Franco led the rebellion. The revolt quickly became a civil war. The Soviet Union provided arms and advisers to the government forces while Germany and Italy sent tanks, airplanes, and soldiers to help Franco.

Q: General Francisco Franco

A: In 1936 the Spanish Civil War began. Franco led the Fascists, fighting republican forces. In 1939, the Fascist forces won (with help from Italy and Germany). Franco ruled until his death in 1975.

Q: Appeasement

A: policy of giving into the demands of an enemy power in effort to maintain peace

Q: Franklin D. Roosevelt

A: President of the US during Great Depression and World War II

Q: Anschluss

A: The union of Austria with Germany, resulting from the occupation of Austria by the German army in 1938.

Q: Neville Chamberlain

A: Great British prime minister who advocated peace and a policy of appeasement

Q: Munich Conference

A: 1938 conference at which European leaders attempted to appease Hitler by turning over the Sudetenland to him in exchange for promise that Germany would not expand Germany's territory any further.

Q: Fascism

A: A political system headed by a dictator that calls for extreme nationalism and racism and has no tolerance for opposition

Q: Adolf Hitler

A: Austrian born Dictator of Germany, implement Fascism and caused WWII and Holocaust.

Q: Anti-Semitism

A: Prejudice against Jews

Q: Blitzkrieg

A: "Lightning war", type of fast-moving warfare used by German forces against Poland in 1939

Q: Axis Powers

A: Alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan during World War II.

Q: Allies (WWII)

A: England, France, United States, and Russia after their pact with the Nazi Regime was violated.

Q: Winston Churchill

A: A noted British statesman who led Britain throughout most of World War II and along with Roosevelt planned many allied campaigns. He predicted an iron curtain that would separate Communist Europe from the rest of the West.

Q: Neutrality Act of 1939

A: European democracies might buy American war materials on a "cash-and-carry basis"; improved American moral and economic position

Q: Tripartite Pact

A: Signed between the Axis powers in 1940 (Italy, Germany and Japan) where they pledged to help the others in the event of an attack by the US

Q: President Franklin D. Roosevelt

A: President that had a "new deal" philosophy; developed Democratic coalition; made government large and activist; made presidency the most powerful branch; established welfare state; used Keynesian economics; increased reputation of business; revitalized American spirit

Q: Charles Lindbergh

A: United States aviator who in 1927 made the first solo nonstop flight across the Atlantic Ocean (1902-1974)

Q: Lend-Lease Act

A: allowed sales or loans of war materials to any country whose defense the president deems vital to the defense of the U.S

Q: Atlantic Charter

A: 1941-Pledge signed by US president FDR and British prime minister Winston Churchill not to acquire new territory as a result of WWII and to work for peace after the war

Q: Hideki Tojo

A: This general was premier of Japan during World War II while this man was dictator of the country. He gave his approval for the attack on Pearl Harbor and played a major role in Japan's military decisions until he resigned in 1944

Q: Pearl Harbor

A: Japanese bombing the state Hawaii, which lead the United States into war.

Q: George Marshall

A: United States general and statesman who as Secretary of State organized the European Recovery Program (1880-1959)

Q: Women's Army Corps (WAC)

A: U.S. Army group established during World War II so that women could serve in noncombat roles

Q: Douglas MacArthur

A: (1880-1964), U.S. general. Commander of U.S. (later Allied) forces in the southwestern Pacific during World War II, he accepted Japan's surrender in 1945 and administered the ensuing Allied occupation. He was in charge of UN forces in Korea 1950-51, before being forced to relinquish command by President Truman.

Q: Bataan Death March

A: Japanese forced about 60,000 of americans and philippines to march 100 miles with little food and water, most died or were killed on the way

Q: Battle of Coral Sea

A: A battle between Japanese and American naval forces that stopped the Japanese advance on Australia.

Q: Dwight D. Eisenhower

A: American General who began in North Africa and became the Commander of Allied forces in Europe.

Q: George S. Patton Jr.

A: General in the United States Army who helped lead the Allies to victory in the Battle of the Bulge.

Q: Unconditional Surrender

A: giving up completely without any concessions

Q: Saturation Bombing

A: tactic of dropping massive amounts of bombs in order to inflict maximum damage

Q: Strategic Bombing

A: a military strategy used in a WWII where the Allies bombed the Japanese for days on end with the goal of weakening their defenses and bringing them to a surrender (which they never do)

Q: Tuskegee Airmen

A: 332 Fighter Group famous for shooting down over 200 enemy planes. African American pilots who trained at the Tuskegee flying school.

Q: Chester Nimitz

A: United States admiral of the Pacific fleet during World War II who used aircraft carriers to destroy the Japanese navy (1885-1966)

Q: Battle of Midway

A: 1942 World War II battle between the United States and Japan, a turning point in the war in the Pacific

Q: Omar Bradley

A: A general of the twentieth century. Bradley commanded the United States ground forces in the liberation of France and the invasion of Germany in World War II.

Q: A. Philip Randolph

A: Black leader, who threatens a march to end discrimination in the work place; Roosevelt gives in with companies that get federal grants.

Q: Executive Order 8802

A: In 1941 FDR passed it which prohibited discriminatory employment practices by fed agencies and all unions and companies engaged in war related work. It established the Fair Employment Practices Commission to enforce the new policy.

Q: Bracero Program

A: United States labor agents recruited thousands of farm and railroad workers from Mexico. The program stimulated emigration for Mexico.

Q: Internment

A: the state of being confined as a prisoner, especially for political or military reasons.

Q: 442nd Regimental Combat Team

A: Japanese American combat team that became the most decorated military unit in American history

Q: Rationing

A: A system of allocating scarce goods and services using criteria other than price

Q: Office of War Information (OWI)

A: government agency that encouraged support of the war effort during World War II

Q: War Bonds

A: Short-term loans that individual citizens made to the government that financed two-thirds of the war's cost.

Q: Demographics

A: the characteristics of a population with respect to age, race, and gender.

Q: Battle of the Bulge

A: December, 1944- January, 1945 - After recapturing France, the Allied advance became stalled along the German border. In the winter of 1944, Germany staged a massive counterattack in Belgium and Luxembourg which pushed a 30 mile "bulge" into the Allied lines. The Allies stopped the German advance and threw them back across the Rhine with heavy losses.

Q: Harry Truman

A: 33rd President of the United States. Led the U.S. to victory in WWII making the ultimate decision to use atomic weapons for the first time. Shaped U.S. foreign policy regarding the Soviet Union after the war.

Q: Island-Hopping

A: A military strategy used during World War II that involved selectively attacking specific enemy-held islands and bypassing others

Q: Kamikaze

A: Japanese suicide pilots who loaded their planes with explosives and crashed them into American ships.

Q: Albert Einstein

A: German physicist who developed the theory of relativity, which states that time, space, and mass are relative to each other and not fixed.

Q: Manhattan Project

A: code name for the secret United States project set up in 1942 to develop atomic bombs for use in World War II

Q: J. Robert Oppenheimer

A: lead the Manhattan Project: the World War II effort to develop the first nuclear bomb. He was remembered as the "Father of the Atomic Bomb."

Q: Holocaust

A: A methodical plan orchestrated by Hitler to ensure German supremacy. It called for the elimination of Jews, non-conformists, homosexuals, non-Aryans, and mentally and physically disabled.

Q: Anti-Semitism

A: hostility to or prejudice against Jews.

Q: Nazism

A: Adolf Hitler used fascism to create this type of government based on totalitarian ideas and was used to unite Germany during the 1930s.

Q: Kristallnacht

A: (Night of the Broken Glass) November 9, 1938, when mobs throughout Germany destroyed Jewish

property and terrorized Jews.

Q: Genocide

A: the deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular ethnic group or nation.

Q: Concentration camps

A: prison camps used under the rule of Hitler in Nazi Germany. Conditions were inhuman, and prisoners, mostly Jewish people, were generally starved or worked to death, or killed immediately.

Q: Death Camps

A: camps used under the rule of Hitler in Nazi Germany for the purpose of killing prisoners immediately.

Q: War Refugee Board

A: Federal agency created in 1944 to try to help people threatened with murder by the Nazis

Q: yalta conference

A: Meeting of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin at a Crimean resort to discuss the postwar world on February 4 11, 1945; Joseph Stalin claimed large areas in eastern Europe for Soviet domination.discussed what was going to happen after the WW

Q: Superpowers after WWII

A: United States and Soviet Union

Q: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

A: a 1948 agreement that established an international forum for negotiating mutual reductions in trade restrictions

Q: United Nations

A: An international organization formed after WWII to promote international peace, security, and cooperation.

Q: hahaha

A: hahaha

Q: Universal Declaration of Human Rights

A: A 1946 United Nations covenant binding signatory nations to the observance of specified rights.

Q: Geneva Convention

A: A set of international standards of conduct for treating prisoners of war, established in 1929

Q: Nuremberg Trials

A: A series of court proceedings held in Nuremberg, Germany, after World War II, in which Nazi leaders were tried for aggression, violations of the rules of war, and crimes against humanity.

Q: Island Hopping

A: Fighting one battle at a time in the Pacific

Q: Pearl Harbor

A: Surprise Attack that brings US into War

Q: Yalta Conference

A: Big 3 meet in Europe to decide post war Europe

Q: Munich Pact

A: Gave Germany the Sudetenland

Q: Potsdam Conference

A: Meeting of new heads of Government to expand on Yalta

Q: V-J Day

A: Official end of the War in the Pacific

Q: Operation Fortitude

A: Decoy to distract Hitler for D-Day

Q: Battle of Stalingrad

A: Major Turning point in War in Europe Aug 23, 1942

Q: V-E Day

A: Official end of the War in Europe May 8, 1945

Q: Tokyo Trials

A: Trials to bring Japanese war criminals to justice.

Q: Manhattan Project

A: Developed and tested the Atomic Bomb

Q: D-Day

A: Allie invasion of France June 6, 1944

Q: Nagasaki

A: Final city targeted in Atomic Bomb attacks

Q: Hiroshima

A: First city targeted in Atomic Bomb Attacks

Q: Policy of Appeasement

A: Giving Hitler his demands so war doesn't start

Q: Holocaust

A: Systematic murder of 11 million people

Q: Non- Aggression Pact

A: Russia and Germany will not attack each other

Q: Nuremberg Trials

A: Charges against nazi Generals

Q: Blitzkrieg

A: Lightening War

Q: Nazi

A: Political Party in power of Germany in 1930's

Q: Genocide

A: Systematic extinction of a race.

Q: Trench Warfare

A: Stagnated & Prolonged WWI, Blitzkrieg avoided it

Q: Treaty of Versailles

A: End WWI & Fuels start of WW2

Q: Sept. 2 1945

A: VJ Day

Q: May 8 1945

A: VE Day

Q: April 12 1945

A: FDR Dies

Q: June 6 1944

A: D-Day

Q: June 4 1942

A: Battle of Midway

Q: Emperor Hirohito

A: Figure head of Japan

Q: Dec. 7 1941

A: Pearl Harbor Attack

Q: George Patton

A: Battle of the Bulge General

Q: Harry Truman

A: Decided to drop the Atomic Bomb

Q: Hidecki Tojo

A: Japanese Leader of WW2

Q: Josef Stalin

A: Russian leader of WW2

Q: Clement Attlee

A: Prime Minister of England after Churchill

Q: Franklin Roosevelt

A: President of World War 2

Q: Robert Oppenheimer

A: Developed the Atomic Bomb

Q: Benito Mussolini

A: Italian Leader of World War 2

Q: Douglas MacArthur

A: Commander of Pacific Defense

Q: Adolf Hitler

A: German Leader of World War 2

Q: Francisco Franco

A: Spanish leader of WW2

Q: Dwight D Eisenhower

A: Commander fo D-Day

Q: Charles DeGaulle

A: French General/Leader during WW2

Q: Winston Churchill

A: GB Prime Minister of WW2

Q: N. Chamberlain

A: Pre WW 2 policy of appeasement leader

Q: Communism

A: Totalitarian government of Russia following the Bolshevik Revolution

Q: Surrender of Italy

A: Oct. 13 1943 Italy Surrenders to The Allies (American Dwight D Eisenhower accepts)

Q: Invasion of Poland

A: Sept 01 1939- Germany invades Poland resulting in the official start of World War II.

Q: Long March

A: Military retreat of the Communist that lead to Mao Zedong taking control

Q: May Fourth Movement

A: Students protesting the Chinese Government after WWI

Q: Cultural Revolution

A: Cleansing China of un-pure traditions of the 4 olds. Used to strengthen Communism.

Q: Great Leap Forward

A: Shifting of Chinese economy from Agriculture to Industry. Lead to famine and large loss of lives.

Q: Marco Polo Bridge Incident

A: Japan and China battle in the beginning of WW2. Leads to Japan being more offensive and aggressive in China.

Q: Militarism

A: Building of military to promote diplomacy.

Q: Chaing Kai-Shek

A: Leader of the Chinese Nationalist party or the KMT.

Q: Mao Zedong

A: Communist leader of China. Comes to power after the Chinese revolution of 1949

Q: Qing Dynasty

A: Last Imperialist dynasty of China.

Q: Manchukuo

A: Japanese land base in Asia

Q: Red Guard

A: Execute the orders of the Cultural Revolution.

Q: Sun-Yatsen

A: Founded Republic of China.

Q: Fascism

A: A political movement that promotes an extreme form of nationalism, a denial of individual rights, and a dictatorial one-party rule.

Q: Totalitarianism

A: A political system in which the government has total control over the lives of individual citizens.

Q: Dictator

A: A ruler who has complete power over a country

Q: Nazism

A: Adolf Hitler used fascism to create this type of government based on totalitarian ideas and was used to unite Germany during the 1930s. Promoted nationalism, racism, "living space", and removing all opposition.

Q: Appeasement

A: Accepting demands in order to avoid conflict

Q: Axis Powers

A: Germany, Italy, Japan

Q: Allied Powers

A: Alliance of Great Britain, Soviet Union, United States, France, and China during World War II.

Q: Invasion of Poland

A: Germany invaded, breaking their agreement, so Britain and France declared war, starting World War II

Q: Adolf Hitler

A: German Nazi dictator during World War II (1889–1945)

Q: Benito Mussolini

A: (1883–1945) Italian politician who led the National Fascist Party and created Fascism

Q: Joseph Stalin

A: Bolshevik revolutionary, head of the Soviet Communists after 1924, and dictator of the Soviet Union

from 1928 to 1953.

Q: The Battle of Britain

A: For 63 straight nights, the German Luftwaffe bombed London and other places in the U.K.

Q: Pearl Harbor

A: 7:50-10:00 AM, December 7, 1941 – Surprise attack by the Japanese on the main U.S. Pacific Fleet. In response, the U.S. declared war on Japan and Germany, entering World War II.

Q: The Pacific Theater

A: The war in the Pacific, most islands were involved, Japan tried to take these islands and sent 65 bombing raids all the way to Australia.

Q: The Holocaust

A: The Holocaust took place in Europe between 1933 and 1945. Six million Jews were systematically and brutally murdered by the Nazis and their collaborators. Millions of non-Jews, including Roma and Sinti (Gypsies), Serbs, political dissidents, people with disabilities, homosexuals and Jehovah's Witnesses, were also persecuted by the Nazis.

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A: A secret research and development project of the US to develop the atomic bomb. Its success granted the US the bombs that ended the war with Japan as well as ushering the country into the atomic era.

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A: prison camps used under the rule of Hitler in Nazi Germany. Conditions were inhuman, and prisoners, mostly Jewish people, were generally starved or worked to death, or killed immediately.

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A: Led the allied invasion of North Africa and planned and executed the D-Day invasion at Normandy and the battle of the bulge; Supreme Allied Commander in Europe.

Q: General Douglas MacArthur

A: He was one of the most-known American military leaders of WW2 (He liberated the Philippines and made the Japanese surrender at Tokyo in 1945, also he drove back North Korean invaders during the Korean War); developed strategy of "island-hopping".

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A: A global association formed in 1919 to promote peace. It was later replaced by the United Nations in 1945

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A: a pact between Germany and the USSR saying, "You don't mess with me i won't mess with you."

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A: Decisive battle in German invasion of Russia, the Germans were surrounded and systemically destroyed

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A: June 6, 1944 – Led by Eisenhower, over a million troops (the largest invasion force in history) stormed the beaches at Normandy and began the process of re-taking France. The turning point of World War II.

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A: "Victory over Japan day" is the celebration of the Surrender of Japan, which was initially announced on August 15, 1945

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A: May 8, 1945; victory in Europe Day when the Germans surrendered

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A: Turning point of the War in the Pacific because it ended the Japanese advance in the Pacific

Q: Iwo Jima

A: Bloodiest Marine battle in history. Victory provided an island close to Japan where the B-29 could refuel.

Q: Kamikaze

A: Japanese suicide pilots

Q: Battle of the Bulge

A: Final large-scale attack by German troops that was forced back by the Allies

Q: Munich Pact

A: 1938, official appeasement between Britain and Berlin, Hitler says he won't conquer anyone else

Q: Two-Front War

A: when Germany had to fight two different countries from the East and the West

Q: Lend-Lease Act

A: Allowed the US to give arms to countries (like Great Britain) vital to protecting the US.

Q: Axis Powers

A: Alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan during World War II.

Q: Allied Powers

A: Alliance of Great Britain, Soviet Union, United States, and France during World War II.

Q: Blitzkrieg

A: "Lightning war", type of fast-moving warfare used by German forces against Poland in 1939

Q: Pearl Harbor

A: American military base in Hawaii which was attacked by Japanese in WWII

Q: Manhattan Project

A: A secret U.S. project for the construction of the atomic bomb.

Q: D-Day

A: Allied invasion of France on June 6, 1944

Q: Stalingrad

A: Battle in which the Nazi advance east through Russia was halted.

Q: Midway

A: Turning point battle in the Pacific during WW2.

Q: Iwo Jima

A: American invasion to get a base near the coast of Japan

Q: Hiroshima

A: Japanese city that was hit with the first atomic bomb on August 6, 1945

Q: Kamikaze

A: Japanese suicide pilots who loaded their planes with explosives and crashed them into American ships.

Q: Battle of the Bulge

A: December, 1944–January, 1945 – After recapturing France, the Allied advance became stalled along the German border. In the winter of 1944, Germany staged a massive counterattack in Belgium and Luxembourg which pushed a 30 mile "bulge" into the Allied lines. The Allies stopped the German advance and threw them back across the Rhine with heavy losses.

Q: D-Day (Battle of Normandy)

A: June 6 1944. Allied troops execute a surprise attack on the beaches of Normandy, France.

Q: Battle of Stalingrad

A: Unsuccessful German attack on the city of Stalingrad during World War II from 1942 to 1943, that was the furthest extent of German advance into the Soviet Union.

Q: Genocide

A: Deliberate extermination of a racial or cultural group

Q: Final Solution

A: Hitler's program of systematically killing the entire Jewish people

Q: Ghettos

A: City neighborhoods in which European Jews were forced to live

Q: Aryans

A: Germanic people seen as the master race

Q: Holocaust

A: A methodical plan orchestrated by Hitler to ensure German supremacy. It called for the elimination of Jews, non-conformists, homosexuals, non-Aryans, and mentally and physically disabled.

Q: Kristallnacht

A: (Night of the Broken Glass) November 9, 1938, when mobs throughout Germany destroyed Jewish property and terrorized Jews.

Q: Battle of Guadalcanal

A: (1942-1943) World War II battle in the Pacific; it represented the first Allied counter-attack against Japanese forces; Allied victory forced Japanese forces to abandon the island

Q: Douglas MacArthur

A: (1880-1964), U.S. general. Commander of U.S. (later Allied) forces in the southwestern Pacific during World War II, he accepted Japan's surrender in 1945 and administered the ensuing Allied occupation. He was in charge of UN forces in Korea 1950-51, before being forced to relinquish command by President Truman.

Q: Battle of El Alamein

A: 1942-British victory in WWII that stopped the Axis forces from advancing into Northern Africa

Q: Battle of Midway

A: U.S. naval victory over the Japanese fleet in June 1942, in which the Japanese lost four of their best aircraft carriers. It marked a turning point in World War II.

Q: Pearl Harbor

A: 7:50-10:00 AM, December 7, 1941 – Surprise attack by the Japanese on the main U.S. Pacific Fleet harbored in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii destroyed 18 U.S. ships and 200 aircraft. American losses were 3000, Japanese losses less than 100. In response, the U.S. declared war on Japan and Germany, entering World War II.

Q: Yamamoto

A: Commander in Chief of the combined Japanese fleet, led invasion of Pearl Harbor and Battle of Midway

Q: Battle of Britain

A: An aerial battle fought in World War II in 1940 between the German Luftwaffe (air force), which carried out extensive bombing in Britain, and the British Royal Air Force, which offered successful resistance.

Q: Erwin Rommel

A: "Desert Fox"-May 1942; German and Italian armies were led by him and attacked British occupied Egypt and the Suez Canal for the second time; were defeated at the Battle of El Alamein; was moved to France to oversee the defenses before D-Day; tried to assassinate Hitler.

Q: Franklin D. Roosevelt

A: 32nd US President – He began New Deal programs to help the nation out of the Great Depression, and he was the nation's leader during most of WWII

Q: Winston Churchill

A: A noted British statesman who led Britain throughout most of World War II and along with Roosevelt planned many allied campaigns. He predicted an iron curtain that would separate Communist Europe from the rest of the West.

Q: Charles de Gaulle

A: A general in WWII, he organized a government in exile immediately after the collapse of France and believed himself to be the true representative of France.

Q: Blitzkrieg

A: "Lightning war", type of fast-moving warfare used by German forces against Poland in 1939

Q: Third Reich

A: The Third Republic of Germany which began Hitler's rule in 1933 and ended with his defeat in 1945

Q: Axis Powers

A: Germany, Italy, and Japan

Q: Appeasement

A: Accepting demands in order to avoid conflict

Q: Nazism

A: National socialism. In practice a far-right wing ideology (with some left-wing influences) that was based largely on racism and ultra-nationalism.

Q: Adolf Hitler

A: Austrian-born founder of the German Nazi Party and chancellor of the Third Reich (1933-1945). His fascist philosophy, embodied in *Mein Kampf* (1925-1927), attracted widespread support, and after 1934 he ruled as an absolute dictator. Hitler's pursuit of aggressive nationalist policies resulted in the invasion of Poland (1939) and the subsequent outbreak of World War II. His regime was infamous for the extermination of millions of people, especially European Jews. He committed suicide when the collapse of the Third Reich was imminent (1945).

Q: Benito Mussolini

A: (1883-1945) Italian leader. He founded the Italian Fascist Party, and sided with Hitler and Germany in World War II. In 1945 he was overthrown and assassinated by the Italian Resistance.

Q: Fascism

A: A political system headed by a dictator that calls for extreme nationalism and racism and no

tolerance of opposition

Q: Allied Powers

A: Alliance of Great Britain, Soviet Union, United States, and France during World War II.

Q: Rationing

A: Taking items that are in short supply and distributing them according to a system. For instance, during World War II, gas, sugar, and butter were a few of the items rationed in the United States.

Q: Battle of Iwo Jima

A: lasted 6 weeks, several thousand marines, and more than 20,000 Japanese soldiers were killed, this battle is also notable for the famous photograph of US marines lifting the American flag to a standpoint

Q: Island Hopping

A: A military strategy used during World War II that involved selectively attacking specific enemy-held islands and bypassing others

Q: Concentration Camp

A: prison camps used under the rule of Hitler in Nazi Germany. Conditions were inhuman, and prisoners, mostly Jewish people, were generally starved or worked to death, or killed immediately.

Q: Executive Order 9066

A: 2/19/42; 112,000 Japanese-Americans forced into camps causing loss of homes & businesses, 600K more renounced citizenship; demonstrated fear of Japanese invasion

Q: Atlantic Charter

A: 1941-Pledge signed by US president FDR and British prime minister Winston Churchill not to acquire new territory as a result of WWII and to work for peace after the war

Q: Doolittle Raid

A: The retaliatory attack by American bombers after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor America's first air attack on Japan Bombers took off from a carrier to bomb Tokyo. Minor damage inflicted, but scared Japan and encouraged USA.

Q: Nuremberg Laws

A: 1935 laws defining the status of Jews and withdrawing citizenship from persons of non-German blood.

Q: Battle of Okinawa

A: First Japanese Home island (only 340 miles from mainland Japan) to be invaded. Island of immense strategic value. Involving over 500,000 troops and over 1,200 ships. Battle showed Japanese determination to resist invasion.(1945) World War II victory for the Allied troops that resulted in the deaths of almost all of the 100,000 Japanese defenders; the battle claimed 12,000 American lives

Q: Munich conference

A: the British and French leaders agreed to give to a part Czechoslovakia to Germany to avoid war.

Q: appeasement

A: the policy of giving into satisfy the demand of potential enemy.

Q: Non-aggression Pact

A: was between Hitler and Stalin. They agree to have no military between each for ten years.

Q: Neutrality Act

A: a series of laws passed by Congress to keep the country out of war

Q: Cash and carry objective

A: American can sell non-military item to England under the Neutrality Act

Q: Lend Lease Act

A: allowed for the US to sell, lease or lend war materials to European countries fighting the Nazis

Q: Why Japan became aggressive?

A: Japan was an island and it had little resources so they invaded China and Manchuria. Through Japan's aggression, USA cut off Trade with Japan and froze Japan's asset in USA.

Q: December 7, 1941

A: Japan bombs Pearl Harbor

Q: War Bonds

A: Helped the government raise needed funds for the war effort.

Q: Victory Garden

A: Americans grow their own vegetables and fruits in order to conserve the food supply

Q: Rationing

A: Regulating the amount of goods a person can get.

Q: Office of War Information

A: produced pro-Allied, anti-Axis, propaganda posters, movies, and radio programs to make citizens aware of how they could help the war effort

Q: Woman's Army Corp

A: women took jobs such as airplane production and shipbuilding

Q: Rosie the Riveter

A: She celebrated the new role for women during WW2

Q: Korematsu vs US

A: The Supreme Court case agreed with government to put Japanese American into internment camps.

Q: General George Patton

A: was the military commander in the invasion of Africa and Italy.

Q: June 6, 1944

A: D-Day invasion in Normandy, France

Q: Dwight Eisenhower

A: Supreme Allied commander responsible for the D-Day invasion

Q: Battle of the Bulge

A: It was Germany last offensive attack on the Allies

Q: Final Solution

A: The plan was to exterminate Europe's Jews shooting them next trenches that the Jews had been forced to dig

Q: Concentrations camp

A: they were slave camps or they were gassed camps and their bodies burned in ovens

Q: Bataan Death March

A: Prisoners were forced to march 60 miles in the Jungle. 5,000 Americans died through starvation, dehydration, shot, or beheaded

Q: Battle of Midway

A: Turning point of the war in the Pacific

Q: V-J Day

A: Victory in Japan (August 6, 1945)

Q: Nuremberg trials

A: Nazi leaders were put on trial for crimes towards humanity.

Q: The United Nation

A: was established to create world peace

Q: Fascism

A: A political movement that promotes an extreme form of nationalism, a denial of individual rights, and a dictatorial one-party rule.

Q: Totalitarianism

A: A political system in which the government has total control over the lives of individual citizens.

Q: Dictator

A: A ruler who has complete power over a country

Q: Nazism

A: Adolf Hitler used fascism to create this type of government based on totalitarian ideas and was used to unite Germany during the 1930s. Promoted nationalism, racism, "living space", and removing all opposition.

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A: Accepting demands in order to avoid conflict

Q: Axis Powers

A: Germany, Italy, Japan

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A: Alliance of Great Britain, Soviet Union, United States, France, and China during World War II.

Q: Invasion of Poland

A: Germany invaded, breaking their agreement, so Britain and France declared war, starting World War II

Q: Adolf Hitler

A: German Nazi dictator during World War II (1889–1945), Nazi leader and founder; had over 6 million Jews assassinated during the Holocaust

Q: Benito Mussolini

A: (1883–1945) Italian politician who led the National Fascist Party and created Fascism

Q: Joseph Stalin

A: Bolshevik revolutionary, head of the Soviet Communists after 1924, and dictator of the Soviet Union from 1928 to 1953. He led the Soviet Union with an iron fist, using Five-Year Plans to increase industrial production and terror to crush opposition

Q: The Battle of Britain

A: For 63 straight nights, the German Luftwaffe bombed London and other places in the U.K.

Q: Lend Lease Policy

A: Lending, leading, and renting of war goods to the nations fighting the axis powers

Q: Pearl Harbor

A: 7:50–10:00 AM, December 7, 1941 – Surprise attack by the Japanese on the main U.S. Pacific Fleet harbored in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii destroyed 18 U.S. ships and 200 aircraft. American losses were 3000, Japanese losses less than 100. In response, the U.S. declared war on Japan and Germany, entering World War II.

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A: hatred towards Jews

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A: a pact between Germany and the USSR saying, "You don't mess with me i won't mess with you."

Q: Battle of Stalingrad

A: Decisive battle in German invasion of Russia, the Germans were surrounded and systemically destroyed

Q: Hitler's Final Solution

A: The answer to "The Jewish Question". It was a mass murder of all Jews. He set up extermination camps and forced millions of Jews to enter gas chamber, ovens, and fire pits.

Q: D Day

A: June 6, 1944 - Led by Eisenhower, over a million troops (the largest invasion force in history) stormed the beaches at Normandy and began the process of re-taking France. The turning point of World War II.

Q: V J Day

A: "Victory over Japan day" is the celebration of the Surrender of Japan, which was initially announced on August 15, 1945

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A: Bloodiest Marine battle in history. Victory provided an island close to Japan where the B-29 could refuel.

Q: Oppenheimer

A: "father of the atomic bomb" lead the Manhattan Project and developed atomic bomb

Q: Kamikaze

A: Japanese suicide pilots

Q: Battle of the Bulge

A: Final large-scale attack by German troops that was forced back by the Allies

Q: Fascist Italy

A: Led by Benito Mussolini. On Oct. 13, 1943, one month after Italy surrendered to Allied forces, it declared war on Nazi Germany, its onetime Axis powers partner.

Q: Munich Pact

A: 1938, official appeasement between Britain and Berlin, Hitler says he won't conquer anyone else

Q: Quarantine Speech

A: FDR's call to isolate aggressors through economic embargoes (Japan)

Q: Four Freedoms Speech

A: the speech in which FDR shared his vision of what the troops would be fighting for (Freedom: of speech, of worship, from want, from fear)

Q: Korematsu vs. US

A: Supreme Court Case ruled that the internment of these Japanese Americans was constitutional

Q: Women's Army Corps (WACs)

A: U.S. army unit created during WW2 to enable women to serve in noncombat positions

Q: GI Bill

A: law passed in 1944 to help returning veterans buy homes and pay for higher educations

Q: War bonds

A: A low interest loan by civilians to the government used to fund the war effort

Q: Rosie the Riveter

A: symbol of American women who went to work in factories during the war

Q: Baby boom

A: the larger than expected generation in United States born shortly after World War II

Q: Rationing

A: A system of allocating scarce goods and services using criteria other than price

Q: Cash and carry

A: Britain and France could buy goods from the United States if they paid in full and transported them

Q: Big Three

A: allies during WWII; Soviet Union – Stalin, United Kingdom – Churchill, United States – Roosevelt

Q: Two-Front War

A: when Germany had to fight two different countries from the East and the West

Q: Joseph Stalin

A: Man of Steel, created Communist state, led Soviet Union, Allied Powers, killed between 8-13 million

Q: Benito Mussolini

A: totalitarian leader of Italy. Axis Power, established Fascism, rose because of economic turmoil

Q: Winston Churchill

A: prime minister of England during WWII, part of Allies

Q: Emperor Hirohito

A: leader of Japan during WWII and part of Axis Powers

Q: Franklin D. Roosevelt

A: President, leader of America during WWII, died weeks before ending and made Truman take over

Q: Harry S. Truman

A: took over for Roosevelt and forced to decide whether to drop atomic bombs

Q: Dwight D. Eisenhower

A: Planned D-Day, prepared to resign if unsuccessful

Q: Douglas MacArthur

A: forced to leave Philippines, said "I will return", 1st father/son to win Medal of Honor. Played role in Philippines, Pacific theater

Q: George Patton

A: most feared Allied General, removed from command and kicked out of Army after slapping Kuhl (PTSD)

Q: Admiral Chester Nimitz

A: Leader of the U.S. Navy in the Pacific. as Admiral, won Coral Sea, Midway, Solomon Islands, promoted to Fleet Admiral

Q: Tuskegee Airmen

A: segregated unit of African Americans that were first to receive pilot training

Q: Rosie the Riveter

A: symbolic figure represents working women in the war

Q: Adolf Hitler

A: Fascist dictator of Germany who carried out the Holocaust.

Q: Axis Powers

A: Alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan

Q: Allies

A: Alliance between the U.S., Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union

Q: Battle of Midway

A: Considered a turning point in the war where the US defeated the Japanese.

Q: Axis Powers

A: Germany, Italy, Japan

Q: Allied Powers

A: Alliance of Great Britain, Soviet Union, United States, and France during World War II.

Q: Battle of the Bulge

A: The last German offensive.

Q: Kristallnacht

A: The night of attacks on Jewish businesses, arresting Jewish citizens.

Q: RADAR

A: Technology credited with helping to win the Battle of Britain.

Q: Pearl Harbor

A: The surprise attack in Hawaii that brought the US into the war.

Q: Kamikaze pilots

A: Japanese suicide pilots who flew their planes into ships.

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A: A military strategy used during World War II that involved selectively attacking specific

enemy-held islands and bypassing others

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A: A secret research and development project of the US to develop the atomic bomb.

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A: Second Japanese city devastated during World War II when the United States dropped the second atomic bomb.

Q: Hiroshima

A: The first city in Japan to be destroyed by an atomic bomb, on August 6, 1945.

Q: D-Day

A: The battle that would eventually lead to the Allies retaking France.

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A: Led the allied invasion of North Africa and planned and executed the D-Day invasion at Normandy and the battle of the bulge; Supreme Allied Commander in Europe.

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A: 1945 Meeting with US president FDR, British Prime Minister(PM) Winston Churchill, and Soviet Leader Stalin during WWII to plan for post-war

Q: Collaborators

A: Those people who worked with the Nazi's when a country was invaded by them.

Q: Partisans

A: Group of people who resisted the Nazi's when they invaded.

Q: Hideki Tojo

A: The Prime Minister of Japan during WWII

Q: Blitzkrieg

A: "Lightning war", type of fast-moving warfare used by German forces against Poland in 1939, and other countries after.

Q: Operation Overlord

A: the code name for the Allied invasion of Europe at Normandy on June 6, 1944; also known as D-Day

Q: Rape of Nanjing

A: Massacre of citizens of Nanjing, China by Japanese soldiers.

Q: Erwin Rommel

A: The 'Desert Fox', Field Marshal; Germany's best General during WWII

Q: Winston Churchill

A: Prime Minister of Great Britain during WWII

Q: Non Aggression Pact

A: •Hitler& Stalin agreed not to fight each other •divide up parts of Eastern Europe

Q: Operation Torch

A: Allied invasion of North Africa

Q: lebensraum

A: Hitler's expansionist theory based on a drive to acquire "living space" for the German people

Q: appeasement

A: practice of giving in to aggression in order to avoid war

Q: Economic Sanctions

A: Refusal to trade with an offending nation

Q: totalitarianism

A: A political system in which the government has total control over the lives of individual citizens.

Q: December 7, 1941

A: Attack on Pearl Harbor

Q: June 6, 1944

A: D-Day; the Allied invasion of Normandy France

Q: September 1, 1939

A: Date WWII began with German invasion of Poland

Q: Yamamoto

A: Commander in Chief of the combined Japanese fleet, led invasion of Pearl Harbor and Battle of Midway

Q: Emperor Hirohito

A: emperor of Japan during WWII. his people viewed him as a god

Q: Montgomery

A: British General who cut off Rommel from advancing into Africa

Q: Maginot Line

A: A fortification built before World War II to protect France's eastern border

Q: Anschluss

A: Union of Austria and Germany

Q: Scorched Earth

A: Strategy used by USSR; Burning live stock and crops to prevent Germans from living off the land

Q: FDR

A: President of the US at the during most of WWII

Q: Operation Barbarossa

A: Code name for Nazi Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union during World War II.

Q: Luftwaffe

A: German air force

Q: RAF

A: Britain's Royal Air Force

Q: Nuremberg Trials

A: One key set of trials held for certain Germans accused of war crimes.

Q: Lend Lease Act

A: The laws passed by the U.S. allowing us to give aid to Britain and Soviet Union in early WWII

Q: Fascism

A: A totalitarian form of government where one person rules.

Q: September 2, 1945

A: V-J Day; when Japan officially surrenders

Q: Kamikaze

A: Japanese suicide pilots who loaded their planes with explosives and crashed them into American ships.

Q: Battle of the Bulge

A: December, 1944-January, 1945 - After recapturing France, the Allied advance became stalled along the German border. In the winter of 1944, Germany staged a massive counterattack in Belgium and Luxembourg which pushed a 30 mile "bulge" into the Allied lines. The Allies stopped the German advance and threw them back across the Rhine with heavy losses.

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A: June 6 1944. Allied troops execute a surprise attack on the beaches of Normandy, France.

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A: Deliberate extermination of a racial or cultural group

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A: Hitler's program of systematically killing the entire Jewish people

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A: (1942-1943) World War II battle in the Pacific; it represented the first Allied counter-attack against Japanese forces; Allied victory forced Japanese forces to abandon the island

Q: Douglas MacArthur

A: (1880-1964), U.S. general. Commander of U.S. (later Allied) forces in the southwestern Pacific during World War II, he accepted Japan's surrender in 1945 and administered the ensuing Allied occupation. He was in charge of UN forces in Korea 1950-51, before being forced to relinquish command by President Truman.

Q: Battle of El Alamein

A: 1942-British victory in WWII that stopped the Axis forces from advancing into Northern Africa

Q: Battle of Midway

A: U.S. naval victory over the Japanese fleet in June 1942, in which the Japanese lost four of their best aircraft carriers. It marked a turning point in World War II.

Q: Pearl Harbor

A: 7:50-10:00 AM, December 7, 1941 - Surprise attack by the Japanese on the main U.S. Pacific Fleet

harbored in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii destroyed 18 U.S. ships and 200 aircraft. American losses were 3000, Japanese losses less than 100. In response, the U.S. declared war on Japan and Germany, entering World War II.

Q: Yamamoto

A: Commander in Chief of the combined Japanese fleet, led invasion of Pearl Harbor and Battle of Midway

Q: Battle of Britain

A: An aerial battle fought in World War II in 1940 between the German Luftwaffe (air force), which carried out extensive bombing in Britain, and the British Royal Air Force, which offered successful resistance.

Q: Erwin Rommel

A: "Desert Fox"-May 1942; German and Italian armies were led by him and attacked British occupied Egypt and the Suez Canal for the second time; were defeated at the Battle of El Alamein; was moved to France to oversee the defenses before D-Day; tried to assassinate Hitler.

Q: Franklin D. Roosevelt

A: 32nd US President - He began New Deal programs to help the nation out of the Great Depression, and he was the nation's leader during most of WWII

Q: Winston Churchill

A: A noted British statesman who led Britain throughout most of World War II and along with Roosevelt planned many allied campaigns. He predicted an iron curtain that would separate Communist Europe from the rest of the West.

Q: Charles de Gaulle

A: A general in WWII, he organized a government in exile immediately after the collapse of France and believed himself to be the true representative of France.

Q: Blitzkrieg

A: "Lightning war", type of fast-moving warfare used by German forces against Poland in 1939

Q: Third Reich

A: The Third Republic of Germany which began Hitler's rule in 1933 and ended with his defeat in 1945

Q: Axis Powers

A: Germany, Italy, and Japan

Q: Appeasement

A: Accepting demands in order to avoid conflict

Q: Nazism

A: National socialism. In practice a far-right wing ideology (with some left-wing influences) that was based largely on racism and ultra-nationalism.

Q: Adolf Hitler

A: Austrian-born founder of the German Nazi Party and chancellor of the Third Reich (1933-1945). His fascist philosophy, embodied in Mein Kampf (1925-1927), attracted widespread support, and after 1934 he ruled as an absolute dictator. Hitler's pursuit of aggressive nationalist policies resulted in the invasion of Poland (1939) and the subsequent outbreak of World War II. His regime was infamous for the extermination of millions of people, especially European Jews. He committed suicide when the collapse of the Third Reich was imminent (1945).

Q: Benito Mussolini

A: (1883-1945) Italian leader. He founded the Italian Fascist Party, and sided with Hitler and Germany in World War II. In 1945 he was overthrown and assassinated by the Italian Resistance.

Q: Fascism

A: A political system headed by a dictator that calls for extreme nationalism and racism and no tolerance of opposition

Q: Allied Powers

A: Alliance of Great Britain, Soviet Union, United States, and France during World War II.

Q: Rosie the Riveter

A: Cultural Icon of the U.S representing the American women who worked in factories during WWII

Q: Rationing

A: Taking items that are in short supply and distributing them according to a system. For instance, during World War II, gas, sugar, and butter were a few of the items rationed in the United States.

Q: Battle of Iwo Jima

A: lasted 6 weeks, several thousand marines, and more than 20,000 Japanese soldiers were killed, this battle is also notable for the famous photograph of US marines lifting the American flag to a standpoint

Q: Island Hopping

A: A military strategy used during World War II that involved selectively attacking specific enemy-held islands and bypassing others

Q: Concentration Camp

A: prison camps used under the rule of Hitler in Nazi Germany. Conditions were inhuman, and prisoners, mostly Jewish people, were generally starved or worked to death, or killed immediately.

Q: Executive Order 9066

A: 2/19/42; 112,000 Japanese-Americans forced into camps causing loss of homes & businesses, 600K more renounced citizenship; demonstrated fear of Japanese invasion

Q: Atlantic Charter

A: 1941-Pledge signed by US president FDR and British prime minister Winston Churchill not to acquire new territory as a result of WWII and to work for peace after the war

Q: Doolittle Raid

A: The retaliatory attack by American bombers after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. America's first air attack on Japan. Bombers took off from a carrier to bomb Tokyo. Minor damage inflicted, but scared Japan and encouraged USA.

Q: Nuremberg Laws

A: 1935 laws defining the status of Jews and withdrawing citizenship from persons of non-German blood.

Q: Battle of Okinawa

A: First Japanese Home island (only 340 miles from mainland Japan) to be invaded. Island of immense strategic value. Involving over 500,000 troops and over 1,200 ships. Battle showed Japanese determination to resist invasion. (1945) World War II victory for the Allied troops that resulted in the deaths of almost all of the 100,000 Japanese defenders; the battle claimed 12,000 American lives

Q: Adolf Hitler

A: The dictator of Germany during world war 2

Q: Benito Mussolini

A: The Dictator of Italy during world war 2

Q: Winston Churchill

A: The Prime minister of Great Britain during world war 2

Q: Joseph Stalin

A: The Dictator of the soviet union during world war 2

Q: Non-Aggression Pact

A: Agreement between Germany and the USSR not to fight each other. They also agreed to divide Poland

Q: Battle of Britain

A: The German air force launched an all-out air battle to destroy the British Royal Air Force

Q: Great Depression

A: The economic crisis beginning with the stock market crash in 1929 and continuing through the 1930s

Q: Pearl Harbor

A: Surprise attack by the Japanese on December 7, 1941 that resulted in the United States' entry into world war 2

Q: Japanese Internment

A: In 1942 the U.S. Government removed more than 100,000 people of Japanese birth and ancestry from their homes on the pacific coast to relocation centers

Q: "Rosie the Riveter"

A: The symbol of the campaign to hire women to work in the factories during world war 2

Q: Nazi

A: A German member of Adolf Hitler's political party

Q: Reparations

A: Payment for war damages

Q: Holocaust

A: The Nazi campaign to exterminate the Jews during world war 2

Q: Midway

A: The 1942 battle that was the turning point of the war in the pacific. With the loss of four air craft carriers, the Japanese advanced across the pacific was stopped.

Q: League of Nations

A: An international organization formed in 1920 to promote cooperation and peace among nations

Q: Fuhrer

A: Adolf Hitler's title as chancellor and head of state in Germany.

Q: Appeasement

A: Accepting demands in order to avoid conflict

Q: Fascism

A: A political system headed by a dictator that calls for extreme nationalism and racism and no tolerance of opposition

Q: Isolationism

A: A national policy of avoiding involvement in world affairs

Q: Emperor Hirohito

A: The Emperor of Japan during WWII. His people viewed him as a god

Q: Harry Truman

A: The 33rd President of the US. Led the U.S. to victory in WWII making the decision to use atomic weapons for the first time.

Q: Allied Powers

A: Countries that worked together during WW2: Great Britain, US, France and Russia

Q: Axis Powers

A: Alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan during World War II.

Q: Alliance

A: An agreement to work together

Q: Annex

A: To take control of a country

Q: Tojo Hideki

A: Military leader of Japan leading up to, and during World War II

Q: WWII began with

A: Hitler's invasion of Poland in 1939

Q: Japan

A: The country that practiced Imperialism

Q: Reichstag burned and the Nazis took control of the government

A: How Hitler assumed power in Germany

Q: Cause of WWII

A: Treaty of Versailles leaving Germany angry and weak

Q: Treaty of Versailles

A: Treaty that ended WWI. It blamed Germany for WWI and handed down harsh punishment.

Q: German - Soviet Nonaggression pact

A: An agreement between the Soviet Union (Russia) and Germany to not attack each other.

Q: Atomic Bomb

A: Dropped by an American bomber on Hiroshima and Nagasaki destroying both cities

Q: Rationing

A: A limited portion or allowance of food or goods; limitation of use

Q: Liberate

A: to set free

Q: Pearl Harbor

A: Base in hawaii that was bombed by Japan on December 7, 1941, which eagered America to enter the war.

Q: Concentration Camps

A: Prison camps used under the rule of Hitler in Nazi Germany. Jewish people, were generally starved or worked to death, or killed immediately.

Q: Stalingrad

A: Soviet city where the German army was forced to surrender after a battle that lasted for months

Q: Hiroshima

A: City in Japan, the first to be destroyed by an atomic bomb, in 1945

Q: Iwo Jima

A: A bloody and prolonged operation on the island of Iwo Jima in which American marines landed and defeated Japanese defenders

Q: D-Day

A: Allied invasion of France on June 6, 1944

Q: VE Day and VJ Day

A: Victory in Europe and Victory in Japan during WWII

Q: United Nations

A: An international organization formed after WWII to promote international peace.

Q: League of Nations

A: an international organization formed in 1920 to promote cooperation and peace among nations

Q: Ration

A: to divide and distribute evenly

Q: Casualty

A: A person killed or injured in a war or accident

Q: liberate

A: to set free

Q: Battle of Midway

A: U.S. naval victory over the Japanese fleet in June 1942, It marked a turning point in World War II.

Q: D-Day

A: Allied invasion of Normandy

Q: Island Hopping

A: A military strategy used during World War II that involved selectively attacking specific enemy-held islands and bypassing others

Q: Fat Man

A: Bomb dropped on Nagasaki

Q: Little Boy

A: Name of the bomb that exploded over Hiroshima

Q: Pearl Harbor

A: Base in Hawaii that was bombed by Japan on December 7, 1941, which eagered America to enter the war.

Q: Infamy Speech

A: FDR's Speech after Pearl Harbor

Q: Joseph Stalin

A: Man of Steel, created Communist state, led Soviet Union, Allied Powers, killed between 8-13 million

Q: Benito Mussolini

A: totalitarian leader of Italy. Axis Power, established Fascism, rose because of economic turmoil

Q: Winston Churchill

A: prime minister of England during WWII, part of Allies

Q: Emperor Hirohito

A: leader of Japan during WWII and part of Axis Powers

Q: Hideki Tojo

A: General in Japan who pushed not to accept compromise, strong nationalist

Q: Franklin D. Roosevelt

A: President, leader of America during WWII, died weeks before ending and made Truman take over

Q: Harry S. Truman

A: took over for Roosevelt and forced to decide whether to drop atomic bombs

Q: George Marshall

A: Army Chief of Staff who worked with Roosevelt to plan for war and cut military spending, FDR didn't want him fighting because he was too valuable, helped with WAAC

Q: J. Robert Oppenheimer

A: leader of Manhattan Project

Q: Dwight D. Eisenhower

A: Planned D-Day, prepared to resign if unsuccessful

Q: Douglas MacArthur

A: forced to leave Philippines, said "I will return", 1st father/son to win Medal of Honor. Played role in Philippines, Pacific theater

Q: George Patton

A: most feared Allied General, removed from command and kicked out of Army after slapping Kuhl (PTSD)

Q: Omar Bradley

A: In charge of D-Day troops, one of best commanders, kept General Patton in check

Q: Admiral Chester Nimitz

A: Leader of the U.S. Navy in the Pacific. as Admiral, won Coral Sea, Midway, Solomon Islands, promoted to Fleet Admiral

Q: Tuskegee Airmen

A: segregated unit of African Americans that were first to receive pilot training

Q: Rosie the Riveter

A: symbolic figure represents working women in the war

Q: Vernon Baker

A: One of the first African Americans to see combat. Won the Medal of Honor.

Q: Flying Tigers

A: American volunteer pilots who fought in China against the Japanese. (Before the U.S. Joined the war)

Q: Adolf Hitler

A: Fascist dictator of Germany who carried out the Holocaust.

Q: Axis Powers

A: Alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan

Q: Allies

A: Alliance between the U.S., Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union

Q: Fascism

A: A political movement that promotes an extreme form of nationalism, a denial of individual rights, and a dictatorial one-party rule.

Q: Dictator

A: A ruler who has complete power over a country

Q: Nazism

A: Adolf Hitler used fascism to create this type of government based on totalitarian ideas and was used to unite Germany during the 1930s.

Q: Axis Powers

A: Germany, Italy, Japan

Q: Allied Powers

A: Alliance of Great Britain, Soviet Union, United States, and France during World War II.

Q: Blitzkrieg

A: "Lightning war", type of fast-moving warfare used by German forces against Poland in 1939

Q: Invasion of Poland

A: Germany invaded, breaking their agreement, so Britain and France declared war, starting World War II

Q: Adolf Hitler

A: German Nazi dictator during World War II (1889–1945), Nazi leader and founder; had over 6 million Jews assassinated during the Holocaust

Q: Benito Mussolini

A: Italian fascist dictator (1883–1945) Axis Power, established Fascism, rose because of economic turmoil

Q: Joseph Stalin

A: Dictator of the Soviet Union from 1928 to 1953. He led the Soviet Union with an iron fist, using Five-Year Plans to increase industrial production and terror to crush opposition

Q: Dunkirk

A: A city in northern France on the North Sea where in World War II (1940) 330,000 Allied troops had to be evacuated from the beaches at Dunkirk in a desperate retreat under enemy fire. Imagine what would have happened if all those men were killed or captured? Would Germany have captured Great Britain?

Q: Pearl Harbor

A: 7:50-10:00 AM, December 7, 1941 – Surprise attack by the Japanese on the main U.S. Pacific Fleet harbored in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii destroyed 18 U.S. ships and 200 aircraft. American losses were 3000, Japanese losses less than 100. In response, the U.S. declared war on Japan and Germany, entering World War II.

Q: Victory Gardens

A: Backyard gardens; Americans were encouraged to grow their own vegetables to support the war effort

Q: The Holocaust

A: The Holocaust took place in Europe between 1933 and 1945. Six million Jews were systematically and brutally murdered by the Nazis and their collaborators. Millions of non-Jews, including Roma and Sinti (Gypsies), Serbs, political dissidents, people with disabilities, homosexuals and Jehovah's Witnesses, were also persecuted by the Nazis.

Q: Kamikazes

A: in World War II, Japanese pilots who loaded their aircraft with bombs and crashed them into enemy ships

Q: Okinawa

A: THE LAST OFFENSIVE BATTLE OF WWII.

Q: Nagasaki

A: Japanese city devastated during World War II when the United States dropped the second atomic bomb on Aug 8th, 1945.

Q: Hiroshima

A: City in Japan, the first to be destroyed by an atomic bomb, on August 6, 1945. The bombing hastened the end of World War II.

Q: D-Day

A: June 6, 1944, 160,000 Allied troops landed along a 50-mile stretch of heavily-fortified French coastline to fight Nazi Germany on the beaches of Normandy, France. General Dwight D. Eisenhower called the operation a crusade in which "we will accept nothing less than full victory." More than 5,000 Ships and 13,000 aircraft supported the D-Day invasion, and by day's end on June 6, the Allies gained a foot- hold in Normandy.

Q: Winston Churchill

A: Prime minister of England during WWII, part of Allies

Q: Concentration Camps

A: prison camps used under the rule of Hitler in Nazi Germany. Conditions were inhuman, and prisoners, mostly Jewish people, were generally starved or worked to death, or killed immediately.

Q: Internment Camps

A: Detention centers where more than 100,000 Japanese Americans were relocated during World War II by order of the President.

Q: Propaganda

A: Ideas spread to influence public opinion for or against a cause.

Q: Rosie the Riveter

A: A propaganda character designed to increase production of female workers in the factories. It became a rallying symbol for women to do their part.

Q: Kristallnacht

A: (Night of the Broken Glass) November 9, 1938, when mobs throughout Germany destroyed Jewish property and terrorized Jews.

Q: Emperor Hirohito

A: leader of Japan during WWII and part of Axis Powers

Q: Franklin D. Roosevelt

A: President, leader of America during WWII, died weeks before ending and made Truman take over